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Sunday Edition

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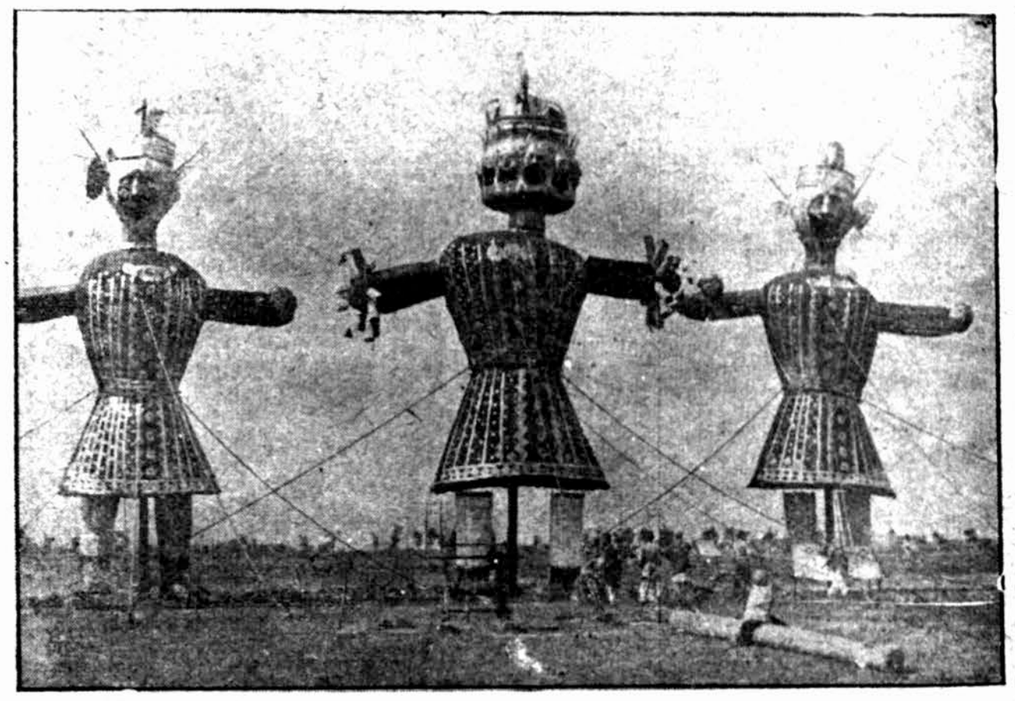
DANCE OF VAYUDEV. (GOD OF WINDS)

—Chiman Sheth

King Zog of Albania and his Queen Geraldine, at reception in Tirana at the Tenth Anniversary of King's proclamation. Before her marriage to the King last April she was 22-year-old Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary.



The Dasara festival takes the form of "Ramlila" celebration in Srinagar (Kashmir), when huge effigies of Ravan, demon-king of Ceylon, and his brothers are set on fire to symbolise their destruction at the hands of Rama.

LEFT:—"Sea-spider"

(Photo by S. B. Nayampally).

RIGHT:—A quiant old pipe cleverly sculptured into the shape of a face is smoked by this Londoner

Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins, President of the Second World Youth Congress at Pooghkeepsie (N. Y.) is seen chatting with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt just before the latter addressed the Congress.

During the recent crisis the Masaryk Stadium, Prague, renowned setting of the great Sokol gymnastic displays, was used to house 3,000 Czechoslovak refugees from the troubled Sudetenland. Photo shows a mother and her two children sharing an informal meal.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 16, 1938

I GO WEST—V

By D. F. KARAKA

Little White Gods

(This is the fifth instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: 'I GO WEST," of which the first, second, third and fourth instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25 and October 2 and 9. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle."

OFTEN IN THE UNDERGROUND when I am with an Indian friend, our roving eyes pitch simultaneously on the same face. Sometimes it is only that of a woman with bedroom eyes and we look at each other and laugh at the thought that has crossed both our minds. Sometimes we turn to each other and sigh, for it is the face of a man whom we recognise as the type that has spent most of his days in our country and is home on leave for a few months. There is nothing extraordinary about his face. He is a thoroughbred Englishman, refined, cultured and quite harmless. Only we know he has been to India. It is an intuitive feeling that is never wrong—like the sense of smell of a bloodhound trained to track down those who are guilty of crime.

There are little details about him that give him away. Sometimes it is the pattern of his shirting or the weight of his summer suiting or the cut of his trousers, or that curl in his lower lip, or that distant look in his eyes, or that slightly freckled complexion that is unmistakable about the Englishman in India. He may be reading a paper or looking round with a smug self-complacency all his own. But one word will shake off his dreamy unconsciousness. You have only to say *"Sahib"* and his eyes will shine and his longing to be back where he is somebody will return. How he loves that word—*"Sahib"*.. If only they would call him that in his own country. But he is a mere nobody here, brushing shoulders with workmen and even foreigners, and he hates being forced to that level.

Back in India he has a much superior status. The "natives" salaam him. He can have his own cook and his butler and even a chauffeur and a valet. All these he cannot afford in England. His wife too, feels the difference. In England it would mean living in some suburb of London with an occasional visit to Town for the theatre or for a day's shopping in the company of those who, like her, have little to spend, then back home to cook a meal or to open tins of meat and fish and vegetables.

How different it all is from the way she lives in India, where she had merely to lean back in her arm-chair and give orders, while half a dozen *"native"* servants bowed low and noted the *memsahib's* instructions. Then there was the club or the gymkhana, golf, tennis and dancing and exclusively European surroundings. The absence of all these in England gives her an inferiority complex. Corresponding facilities would be far too expensive, and their friends and relations would ridicule the very thought of it.

I have always had a feeling that all the trouble in India is eventually to be traced to the presence in India of these essentially second-rate Englishmen who have pushed their way to the front row. What is bred in the bone comes out in the flesh; and their coarse vulgarity finds an outlet in their association with the Indian People. To-day finer specimens are being shipped for Colonial and Indian consumption. You meet them on their maiden voyage, unassuming young men with no prejudices, who have an open mind on the Indian question. They go out to see Indian conditions first-hand and to draw their own conclusions.

By Port Said they have already fallen into the hands of hard-boiled old-timers, with their stories of "H. E." and the "C.-in-C." Soon they get into the same groove, they think like those before them; and when they go ashore at Port Said while the ship is coaling, they get a taste of that dirt and filth that is served up in cheap cafes and low-down brothels in the name of the people of the East. The young Englishmen see these dark, dirty people who have never in their lives spoken one word of truth, on whom you cannot rely and who would squeeze every penny out of you if only they were given a chance. Already on the quay at which the boat is berthed, these Port Saidians crawl up to you and offer their wares—"feel-thee" postcards and packets of Spanish fly. All this creates in the young men a horror for the East.

At Simon Artz, that shop that has become famous all over the world, the young men queue up to buy their sola topees. They seem to say to each other: "Let's go native," and "Rule Britannia"! Then they come back to the ship and drink more beer, and stroll round the deck with their hands dug deep down in their pockets—out to solve great problems for us poor Indian people. In their stout hearts there is a feeling that they are going to India as missionaries from a civilised land to save us from the horrors of sickness, disease and mortality.

So we, fellow-passengers on the same ship, sit back in our deck-chairs when the ship has left Port Said and watch our saviours walk round the promenade deck, discussing among themselves the great plans each has to solve, these problems for which we in India have not yet been able to find any satisfactory solution. **Round and round they pace the deck, which is symbolic of their attitude, for they always seem to come back to the point from which they started. So their minds are made up long before they set foot on Indian soil, and the "open" mind with which they intended to view the Indian situation is made up once and for all, and the British tradition continues.**

THE ORDEAL OF PEACE

Hitler to Henlein: Keep on turning. It is still possible.
("Haagsche Post," The Hague).

TENNYSON.

Many years ago when my grandfather was in London he made the acquaintance of the late Lionel Tennyson, the poet's son. A few years later Lionel Tennyson came out to India and I believe the family did everything they could to make his stay as pleasant as possible. They used to see quite a lot of each other and Lionel Tennyson asked my grandfather to dine with him at his club.

Tennyson was unaware of the rules of his own club, which forbade members to entertain Indians on the premises of the Club, and when my grandfather told him that it would be impossible, Tennyson could not believe that there could exist an institution which refused admittance even as guests to those in whose land they were staying. I suppose the justification of this rule in the constitution of the Club is that the English conquered India by the sword, so they owe the Indians no apology. That is the attitude of the typical Englishman in India, but Lionel Tennyson was

(Continued On Page 51)

6,000 YEARS FROM NOW

AMERICAN SAVANT PLANS PRESERVATION OF RECORDS OF WORLD'S CULTURE IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TUBES

WHAT will our world be like six thousand years from now? Who will be the dominant nations? Will Oriental culture survive or will Asia become westernized entirely? What will happen to the great religions? Will Sakyamuni or Christ be the dominant Lord; or will some other have taken their places? We have no answer to these questions, nor do we know what life will be like. However, to prevent our present day knowledge from perishing a most notable project has been launched at Oglethorpe University in the State of Georgia, United States of America. This project, the idea of Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of the University, is aimed at the preservation of every factor of our life to-day for the people of the world 6,000 years hence. The actual carrying out of this project has been entrusted to T. K. Peters, professor of Visual education at the University and an Oriental traveller of note whose many friends in Assia will be interested in knowing of this unique endeavour.

Plan Of Preservation

Deep underneath the University a crypt or storehouse lined with solid stone and concreate has been formed. Into this is being put a store of material such as has never been assembled, as far as we know, for the benefit of the people of the future. Hundreds of the most essential books of the world containing all of the accumulated knowledge of mankind are being photographed down to miniature size, each finished page being 1 x 1-1/2 inches. The images are on a special long life form of clelulose acetate which, it is estimated from tests made, will last 6,000 years. The books cover every subject and range of human thought, Arts, Sciences, Mechanics, Fine Arts and Religion will be included, as well as the greatest works of fiction both of the Orient and the Occident. In connection with the assemblage of religious works. Dr. Peters, who is a student of Oriental religions, has asked for the contribution of a Pali English Dictionary, A Burmese-English Dictionary, and one of Siamese-English, together with copies of the Buddhist Canons. (The Dhammapada) the Jataka, The Fo-Sho-Hin-Tsan-King, The Lalita Vistara, the Mahaparanirbana Suttanta, the Mahhavagga, The Sutta Nipata, The Udana, etc., either in the original or in English translation, the Vedas, the Mahabarata, the Bhagavadgita, The Ramayana, The Quran and Commentaries on it, the Analects of Confucius, The Five Kings, etc., so that all of our knowledge of God may be stored away for the people of the future. The method of preserving this material is unique. After being photographed on this special film which is rolled up in little rolls 2-1/2 inches in diameter (62 m. m.) (2. Tsun), five of the rolls are put into a glass jar which is sealed up except for a small glass tube which projects from the seal. The air is then drawn from the jar and replaced with helium, containing enough moisture to keep the film from drying out. After this has been done the jar is sealed up by melting the glass tube. The jar is then placed in an asbestos jar which is sealed up and this in turn is placed in a water proof container of stainless steel, which is then ready to be deposited in the crypt.

Models Of Invention

Along with the books, there will be deposited models of every kind of invention made to accurate scale, as well as, clothing, razors, radios, a woman's hand bag, pencils, pens, cosmetics and all the objects used in our every day life. All of these objects will likewise be sealed up in glass, asbestos and stainless steel. Dr. Peters who has lived in the Orient, and has seen the ruins of Ankor Wat, Ankor Thom, Anuradhrapura, and other great ancient cities, says that the only problem which he has to fear is vandalism. All other contingencies are being taken care of.

In order to insure that the deposit will not be lost, a record of the exact location written in Gujerati, Urdu, Telugu, Sanskrit, Burmese, Siamese, Hindi, Bengali, Chinese and Japanese on stainless steel will be deposited in a number of temples, libraries and colleges in various parts of the Orient, and in order that the records may not become lost from changes in language, a machine which will show 3,000 words, give the spelling in English, and pronounce the word has been made. From this English record, by means of the dictionaries, all of the other records may be deciphered.

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, the President of Oglethorpe University is to be hailed as the one man of our time who has thought enough of the men of the world six thousand years from now to make this stupendous deposit possible, and to Dr. Peters, the ingenuity for carrying this out. Persons interested should address, Dr. T. K. Peters, Oglethorpe University, Georgia, U. S. A.

Arabian's Romance Ends Happily

White Slavery Charges Of The Bride's Father Dismissed

The blessings of United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter were bestowed (in mail week) on Nijib Tooni, an Arab from Iraq, and Doris Hisaw, his bride from Missouri. Thus were cleared up the charges of white slavery, love potions and evil oriental harems that had threatened their romance, says the "New York Times."

About two weeks before Nijib arrived in Neosho, Mo., to visit his brother, Kamel, who is married to a Sheriff's sister there. He met Doris, who is not quite 18 years old. She thought Nijib was "much nicer than American boys —so polite and much more romantic," as she put it. And so a week later Kamel took them to Bentonville, Ark., and they were married.

Doris's mother finally gave the couple her blessing but her husband made the charges while the honey-mooners drove to New York. Arriving here, Nijib called in Federal agents and allowed himself to be arrested.

John J. Dowling, acting chief of the criminal division in the United States Attorney's office, found no basis for charging a violation of the Mann act. The marriage had been legal, he told Mr. Cotter, and it was up to Doris whether she preferred an Arabian to a Missourian. The charges were dismissed.

Nijib explained he was a Roman Catholic and therefore would not take his bride to a harem, even if they existed in Iraq. As for the love potion, he said it was merely a blend of several perfumes he presented to his wife. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he is 27 years old, and is government director of the telephone system of Basra, Iraq. He and his bride will sail next week on the Queen Mary.

* * * *

They were arguing as to whether it was correct to say of a her "she is sitting" or "she is setting."

"The question," said the farmer, "don't interest me at all. What I wants to know when I hear a hen cackle is whether she is laying or lying.

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INDIANS IN ENGLAND

Some Amusing Stories Of Colour-Prejudice

Mr. Philip Toynbee writes as follows to "The New Statesman and Nation":—

Eighteen months ago I motored fairly extensively through England with an Indian friend. Within a very short time we discovered that every hotel was full when my friend applied for rooms. I had to leave him well hidden in the car and produce him only when forms had been signed and retreat was more or less impossible.

On one occasion my friend had the misfortune to back into another car in a traffic block. Among other things he was called a "bloody cannibal"; and this was only a peculiarly gross example of the treatment he had learned to expect from his sojourn in this country.

Finally we hit on a deception which replaced this almost universal odium by an embarrassing popularity. We pretended that my friend was an exiled Abyssinian nobleman.

Being a Madrassee the deception was remarkably plausible, and certainly the kindness he received could hardly have been greater.

In addition we were able to carry on an effective if immoral campaign for the cause of his adopted country!

The strangest incident of all occurred in Paris. We were booking a double room in a cheap hotel where many English tourists spend a night or two on their way to other parts of France. The patron looked at us in obvious perplexity and then attempted a brilliant compromise to solve his incredulity. "Vous etes Perses, messieurs?" he asked.

TUNG-WONG-TU

The First Water Clock

The most curious and interesting of China, and what might well be the first clock ever invented. Tung-Wong-Tu, the famous water-clock of Cauton, was erected in 1324 more than 7 centuries ago, in the reign of Emperor Yoi Tsung. It is made up of copper, the metal having been supplied at the expense of his Mandarins.

This strange device consists of four copper jars, standing on a stone stairway and so arranged that the top of each is level with the bottom of the one above it. Each jar is connected with the other by a trough, along which water trickles into the jar below. In the lowest jar of all there is a wooden slide, which rises through a bale in the cover of the jar as the water rises. The slide is marked off in spaces, and as it rises, so these spaces indicate the hour.

It is situated in a pleasure garden, a little distance along the Band, and if you ever happen to be in Cauton, South China, don't miss to visit this most ancient clock of the world.

PILLARS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM—II

LIVED & DIED FOR PROFESSION

The News-King Of India

K. C. Roy: A Study In Character

By M. S. M. SHARMA

K. C. Roy is a definite landmark in Indian journalism. His contribution to this much maligned profession has been solid. Truly, he was the pioneer of what is known as the News section of Journalism. He opened our eyes to fresh fields and pastures new and did not a little to raise the dignity, the status and the character of the fourth estate in this country.

LIKE all pioneers he had to contend against great odds. Geniuses, they say, necessarily evoke mighty opposition. It was not until I came across K. C. Roy that I was able to realise the truth of this seeming assertion. Roy's early life was full of terrible ordeals and unmeaning opposition at the hands of those who ought to have known better. But, genius without determination would have been like bread without salt. K. C. Roy's, on the other hand, was a genius out of the ordinary. For one thing it was not destructive. His was essentially a constructive genius.

If, as Carlyle says, genius means "the transcendent capacity of taking trouble first of all," be it in this field or that, there can be no doubt that K. C. Roy was a genius of no mean eminence.

Simple greatness is often the result of heredity and association; but genius is always born. To quote the famous lines of Dryden.

"Time, place and action may with pains be wrought,
But genius must be born; and never can be taught."

Practical Idealism

Were K. C. Roy's genius merely original without the saving graces of constructive and practical idealism capable of being put into practice by the votaries of his new message and ideal, he would have only succeeded in blasting the chances of the devoted worshipper of that demi-Goddess known as journalism, for there is more than a grain of truth in the old song:

"Genius like all heavenly lights
Can blast as well as bless the sight."

By his indomitable will, sense of duty, capacity to sacrifice, and willingness to give up many an ordinary comfort of life in quest of the elusive star of his seeking, Roy has carved out for himself an imperishable name—one to conjure with.

Roy's life and life work were once described by Lord Northcliffe as the only path leading the struggling professional journalist to the Pole Star of his imagination and dreams

Early Struggles

The early struggles in his life are known to few even to-day. The world had known him only as the Managing Director of the Associated Press of India, drawing a princely salary and having the great privilege of ordering about hundreds of young men in his own much envied 'temple'—the 'sanctum sanctorum' of all that stood for the highest and the nobles, in this great profession of journalism. Some one has got to pull him out of the mystery that shrouds his early career. There are only three men who can make an attempt in this direction—Usha Nath Sen, Seshadry Iyengar and Durga Das. I hope that they will collaborate together and give the world a regular biography of this jewel of Indian journalism.

When he was born, who his parents were, who were his early friends and associates—these and other details may interest the average story reader, but they are of little import in the task of judging a genius and assigning to him his ordered place in the group of distant stars, ever living and ever inspiring.

Of the early days of his professional career there is little of interest that need be known. He was a reporter of "The Indian Daily News" of Calcutta. That was long before many of us in the profession were yet born.

Bengal, I have heard it claimed by her children, has the distinction of being the only area in the world, which has belied the curse of the sage that "a prophet is honoured save in his own country." They point to the great honour they have bestowed on Jagadish Bose, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Bankim Chandra, Desabandhu Chitta Ranjan Das and others too numerous to mention. It may be true, perhaps it is. But it must have been a trait which the Bengalee cultivated at a later day. Surely, there was no evidence of that trait in Roy's early career. Let alone the lack of the recognition of his genius in his early association with "The Indian Daily News," the consistent opposition to Roy and Royism, which was all that he met with at the hands of Bengalees and the Bengali Press when he founded what since grew into the Associated Press of India, belied the claim.

Perhaps in the larger national interests it was as well that Roy did not get that much support from his province, which he had a right to look forward to. Perhaps, Providence had something in store for the nation as a whole. Who knows that K. C. Roy would not have dwindled into a worshipper of "Banga Mata" and forgotten and relegated the greater India, had his activities been confined to Bengal alone, as they were bound to be in the event of his expectations being fulfilled in the early days?

Beginning Of A. P. I.

He went to Simla in those far-off days in quest of his elusive mistress—news gathering. Delhi had not yet become the winter capital. He was therefore engaged in moving between Simla and Calcutta. The Simla Gods of those days were then as suspicious of the Indian journalist as, for instance, Germany is of Russia! The favoured few belonged to the Anglo-Indian fraternity. All they had to do was to draw their fat salaries and fatter allowances and wait for deliciously dressed crumbs from the Secretariat. These were conveyed to their newspapers either by post or by telegram. An Indian journalist was a commodity to which Simla was not accustomed in those far-off days. For one thing, he might be inquisitive. Inquisitiveness was precisely the thing which Simla deliberately discouraged in those days as now. And, if the presumptuous inquirer was clothed, by the decree of Providence, in black skin and brown, he was the "paraiya" of Simla. He was to the bureaucrat and the holidaying Anglo-Indian journalist what the Jew is to-day in the eyes of Herr Hitler.

This chilling atmosphere was sufficient to discourage a lesser mortal than K. C. Roy. He declined to be hounded out. He had a mission in life. He was determined to fulfil the mission to the best of his ability. He was probably starving but he fed himself on his hopes and dreams. He got into touch with a few Indian newspapers and secured their permission to be their Simla Correspondent. When the bureaucracy discovered that after all here was a man who could make a nuisance of himself if he want-

(Continued on Page 46)

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister, Public Works Bombay.
(Pencil-sketch by Syt. Y. K. Shukla, artist).

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BRITAIN, CHAMPION OF WORLD PEACE,

—But It Is Zero-Hour In Europe

By FREDOON KABRAJI

ONCE upon a time—you will recall the famous story—a family of Russians were driving in a sledge through one of their forests when they were pursued by a pack of hungry wolves. The horses were whipped to a furious gallop, but the wolves were drawing upon them faster and faster. They threw some of their provisions to the wolves to stop their pursuit: they threw even their own pet dogs to the pack. But the horses were slackening speed from exhaustion and the wolves were increasing their speed out of hunger. At last when the leader of the pack was so close to the sledge that the Russian family could see his bloodshot eyes and almost feel his fangs, the father jumped up and hurled himself to the furious pack. This did, indeed, stop the pursuit and the mother and children were able to escape to safety.

Generations have admired the nobility of that father's self-sacrifice. The pages of history in every country in the world are rich with stories of such heroism and such sacrifice. Generations of children all down the ages have listened in breathless wonder to such tales of great deeds and tears start to the eyes of all listeners, young and old, and the old look with hope upon the young and the young, fired by glorious example, make brave resolutions. And when they grow up some of them do brave deeds in their turn, and it is so that the spirit of man becomes finer and the finer breath of civilisation goes down to unborn generations. This is the true goal of civilisation and its true purpose and progress.

Wrong Values Taught

And now look at the world today. I have recently come into close touch with a crowd of children. What has been their world? It has been a world inspired by gangster films and the gangster cartoon-strip that appears in the popular press. The children have gone mad recreating in their games the cheap sensations and sordid thrills of their mental fare. When not playing their games, they have excelled in aggressiveness and possessiveness as being the only "virtues" they understood. When they have asked me to explain why there are wars and rumours of wars, I have tried to illustrate my answer by showing them how the squabbling nations of Europe were exactly like a lot of squabbling children—ever selfish and greedy and pugnacious. They have seen the illustration as an apt answer to their question—but the next moment they have been going at each other again, hammer and tongs! I am frankly depressed about the present generation of children and I am far from being enthusiastic about the previous generation who form the present-day youth brigades. We have lost the values of our fathers and we admire the wrong things.

Take the picture of Europe today. Viewed in sharp objectivity what sort of picture do we have to-day of, say, two Great Powers like Germany and Britain? We see the one, Germany, dominating the present and the future of Europe with an authority that derives its Right from Might. It is nothing less than the equal swing of the pendulum, the return of Might as an equal reaction to the suppression of that Might by a greater Might. The Treaty of Versailles sought to put down the Might of Germany by the force of a greater Might. Germany has snapped her chains and broken freed. In terrible revenge she is seeking now to enchain half the world. She is open and boastful about her designs, which she has published long in advance in Hitler's testament, "Mien Kampf" ('My Faith').

Britain's Role

And now take Britain. After the Great War Britain too has published forth her testament to the world: it was the declaration of her faith in world peace. Peace, thrice blessed Peace. All the time that one part or other of Europe has boiled over in disputes of one kind or another, Britain has used her great strength for compromise and mediation—for peace. Even when for years Europe had become an armed camp Britain was, as she is still, hot for peace. Today in the pursuit of this great ideal Britain has reached an absurd position, but she still holds on to her post-war resolution for peace.

In the story of the Russian family the father sacrificed himself to save the family. In the course of the last three years *Britain has sacrificed the family to save the father*! That is the absurdity of her position to-day as the champion of European peace! Abyssinia, Spain, China and now Czechoslovakia are the family which Britain, the Father of European Peace, has thrown to the wolves!

Think of it. For centuries of the storied past there had been growing up a great tradition: it was the tradition of chivalry, of "I could not love thee, dear so much, loved I not honour more!" Generation after generation enriched this historic tradition with the record of noble deeds, the archives of individual and national sacrifices for honour and principle. Even the last Great War was fought by Britain, at any rate, so some of us still like to think, for the sake of principle, for the rights of small nations. To this day with intense fervour every nation venerates the memory of The Fallen in pious dedication and with inspiring ceremonial. *But at this point there is suddenly a sharp break with history and with tradition.* "Never again" is the theme-song of post-War pacifism: Never Again. It is a great ideal. Peace! It is the supreme glory. Some would qualify that and say: "Never—Not peace at any price but peace with honour!" Well, that has a nice ringing sound about it and it can produce a warm glow in some hearts, but, and here is the point: *there is no such thing as peace* with honour when there is any question of principle or property or whatever else men have waged wars for. The reason is that the only *true* peace between two parties in a dispute can be a *peace with justice*. Honour brings in sentiments of 'my country right or wrong.' Justice connotes a fair exchange, an equitable settlement. Peace (in the plural) with honour have strewn the paths of history to no abiding purpose. Peace with justice has never yet been known because it is a theoretical ideal. If all wars are to stop the only solution is a supreme and concerted effort by "have" and "have-not" nations to translate the theoretical proposition into a reality.

Tragic Betrayal

And this is where the appalling tragedy of the world lies: Britain, a Great Power, ruling a quarter of the world's surface containing a fifth of the world's total population, this great Empire which claims to base her rule on goodwill, this beneficent power rich beyond measure, has eloquently pleaded and mediated for peace throughout the world. Yet there is, no course, no peace. Finally, as we have *seen*, Britain sacrifices one *country after another of the family of nations, throws them one by*

(Continued On Page 53)

That sobbing you hear in the air is not the weather doing its stuff with winter winds—it's just the breaking up of summer romances.

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Kokovkin — A Soviet Worker

BY D. G. TENDULKAR

THE family of Kokovkin is an average worker's family in the USSR. The head of the family—Vasiliy Kokovkin—works as a polished at the first Moscow Kaganovich Ball-Bearing works.

Kokovkin is 39 years old. In 1931 he came with his family from a village and began to work as a time-keeper at the construction job of the Ball-Bearing works. His wife started working as a cleaner at the same construction. Within several months Kokovkin began to work on a machine and soon became a skilled worker. Now he is an experienced, skilled worker who enjoys respect at this plant.

His family consists of 6 persons: of himself, his wife, three sons —20-year old Sergei, 17-year—Mikhail and 8-year—Mitia and his wife's mother.

Apart from Kokovkin himself, his two eldest sons work too. One year ago his wife worked also, but at the "family council" it was decided that she may leave her work and to pay more attention to her education and to education of her little son, who will enter the school this autumn.

Vasilly Kokovkin is a polisher of the 5th grade (the 8-grade scale of Soviet metal workers). He earns 400-500 rubles a month. This is an average earning of workers at this works. The Stakhanovites earn twice or thrice as much.

Sergei, Kokovkin's eldest son, works as a fitter on machine repair. He also receives 400-500 rubles a month. Only 2 years ago he graduated from the factory apprenticeship school, but during this short period of time he became a skilled fitter. At Soviet enterprises young workers rapidly grow and raise their skill. The old workers and the trade union organisation help them in this.

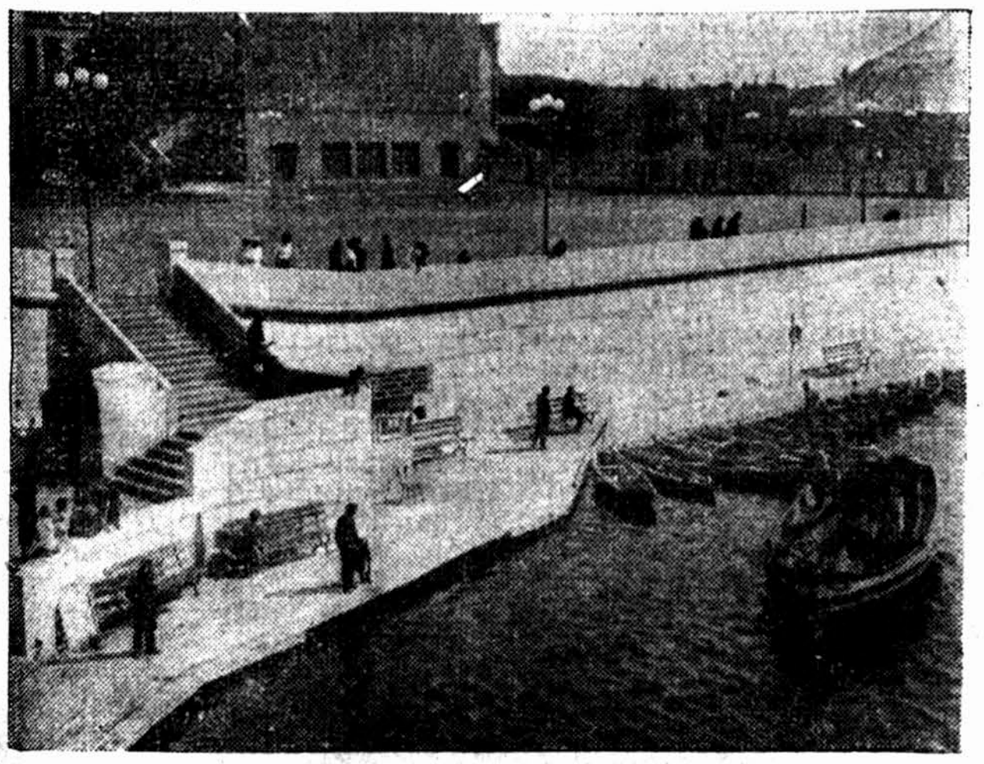
Another son Mikhail finished the seven-year school and began to work at the plant as an apprentice. His parents advised him to finish the 10-year school and then go to the plant. But Mikhail did not agree with them. He wanted to acquire as soon as possible a skill, so that he could combine theory with practice. He works only 6 hours a day, and in the evening he studies. His wages are 150-160 rubles a month.

Average Income

Thus, the regular monthly earning of the family is equal to about 1000-1200 rubles. This sum does not comprise premiums, free passes to rest homes and other additions to the wages, which all the toilers receive in the USSR. During 7 years of his work at the plant Vasiliy Kokovkin received for good work and valuable suggestions premiums 5 times (each 100-150 rubles) and a present—a dinner set.

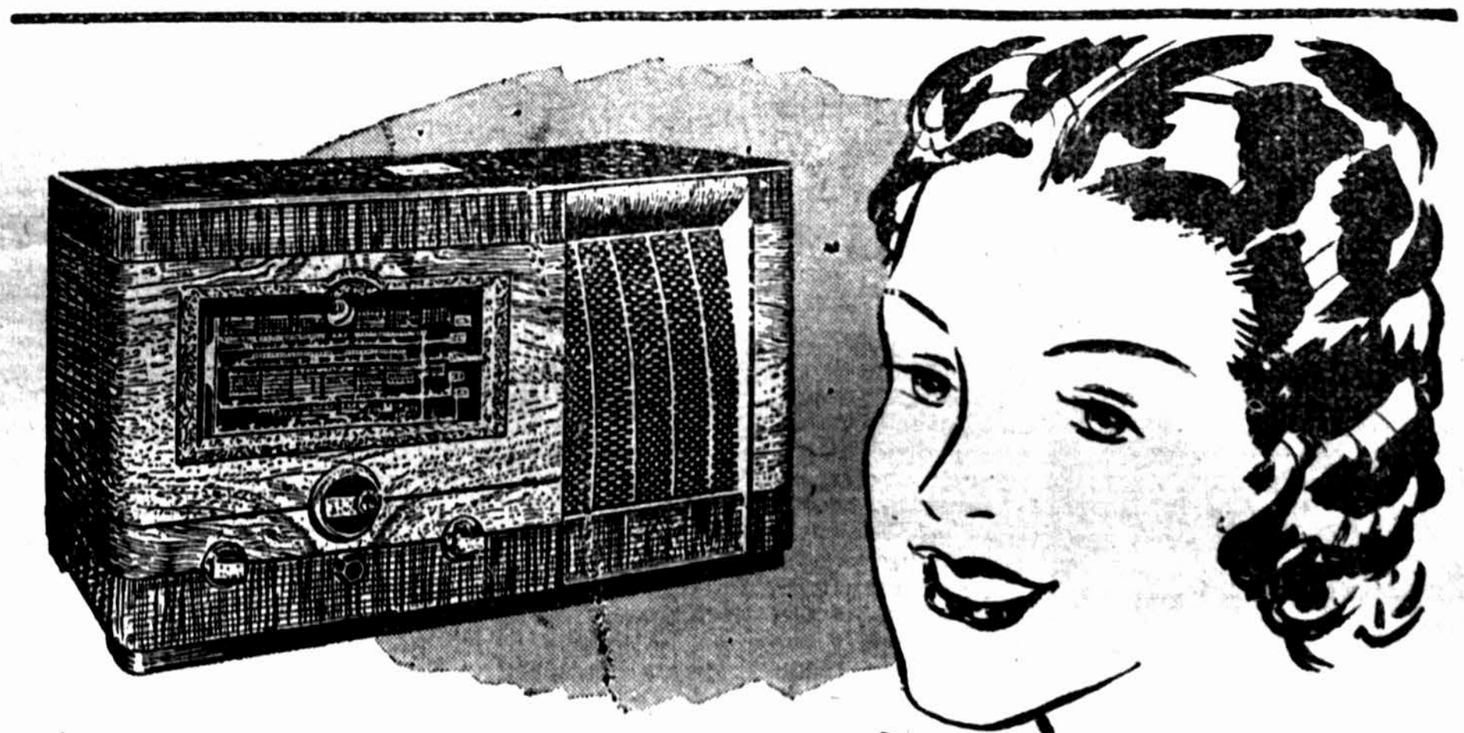
The Kokovkin live in a factory house, near the plant. They pay for rent 30 rubles a month. This sum includes payment for water and electricity. In Winter time

(Continued on Page 54)



Gorki Central Park of Culture and Rest, Moscow, where the working class populatio n spend their "Free Days."

In a Public Library in Moscow.



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BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

GANDHI-LINLITHGOW TALKS— ANOTHER ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN STORE?—WHAT ABOUT AMENDING INDIA ACT?—SWARAJ OR MINORITY SAFEGUARDS?—OSWALD MOSLEY RUNS AMUCK—STAND BY CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS—C. P. GOVERNMENT FORGES AHEAD—NOBEL PRIZE FOR OLD PEACE

By 'BYSTANDER'

AS may be expected, the impending arrival of the Marquess of Linlithgow has given room for further speculations in regard to the possibility or otherwise of a Gandhi-Linlithgow interview. On that score, there is little room for doubt. Even those, who, in England, would have us believe that the Viceroy's mission had no political motive behind it, have discovered that the pill is pretty hard to swallow, even for India.

Even "The Reynold's Weekly" has found it necessary to warn its readers not to be deluded by the contradictions emanating from Whitehall. Its Secret Service Correspondent tells us on what he characterises as "reliable authority" that a minor round table conference in India with a view to liquidate the differences between His Majesty's Government and Indian political parties is almost a certainty.

What degree of credence is to be attached to this view will not take long to discover. A Gandhi-Linlithgow interview is, of course, a certainty within a few weeks, if not a few days only, after His Excellency's arrival. If there is any truth in the suggestion that a round table conference is being thought off, we are sure to hear something about it immediately after the interview.

It is but natural. They want to start federation going on the 1st January, 1940. The decision assumes that His Majesty's Government have something up their sleeve to placate the Congress, otherwise there was no need to proclaim their intention. The reason is simple. The Congress has made no secret of its views on the matter. It has refused to have anything to do with the hybrid constitution that is being sought to be forced on us.

* * * *

Gandhiji Dispels Rumour

Certain quarters had been indulging in the belief that, whatever the views of the Congress or its accredited representatives, Mahatma Gandhi would be likely to bless federation of a sort. How a belief of this kind was warranted or justified has not been made clear. Luckily, Gandhi has left us in no doubt about his own attitude. He has saved the public some profitless speculation. In unequivocal terms he has just declared that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's position alone will find favour with the Congress and the country.

This statement simplifies matters. It is significant, however, that this statement of Mahatma Gandhi was followed almost immediately by the declaration that federation would start on New Year's Day, 1940. The Government of India and His Majesty's Government have learnt by this time that mere bluff is not exactly the kind of diplomacy that would help them in their dealing with the Congress. That being so, it stands to reason that they have some kind of compromise in view.

What that compromise is and can be is the question. Unless the compromise involves a plan for a suitable amendment of the Government of India Act (1935), it has little chance of acceptance in this country. It is too late in the day to pass off old arguments such as the one that Parliament must be convinced of India's fitness before it undertook an amending legislation. All of us know very well the old argument that Providence has thrown on the House of Commons the responsibility for India. We know also the counter argument that the House of Commons threw it back upon Providence

A discussion on this would involve detailed reference to the fate that met the "self-determination" theory which Lloyd George wanted to be applied to the tropical countries as well. There is no need to cover the ground once again. Nor need we trouble ourselves with the heroic statements which were made, and are likely to be made in the future, by his august lordship, the mighty Secretary of State for India. For, we can very well ask his lordship to read his own book: "A Bird's-eye View."

* * * *

Fluid Diplomacy

We know one thing pretty well—that the English language is sufficiently elastic and British statement sufficiently fluid to admit of any attitude that may save Britain some trouble. I am referring not only to the last year's constitutional deadlock in India, but also to the betrayal of Czechoslovakia. Only the day before the final betrayal took place, we had all been led to believe that a war was imminent. But British "statesmanship" succeeded in averting war, despite its heroic declarations.

That being so, declarations have little value in this country. So, it may be taken for granted that Lord Linlithgow has some definite terms to offer the Congress. What those terms are or are likely to be is a matter on which no amount of speculation at this stage is likely to throw any helpful light. We must wait for the Gandhi-Linlithgow conversations.

But, assuming that there is a grain of truth in the suggestion regarding a round table conference in Delhi next winter, will the Congress agree to the proposal? Here again, we shall have a big 'If' staring us in the face. For argument's sake, however, let us assume that the Congress will accept the idea of a round table conference. If it does, it will only be on certain conditions.

For one thing, we have before us the idea of a Constituent Assembly. Mr. Jinnah is welcome to call it preposterous until the communal question is solved according to his plan. That does not, however, mean that the round table conference now proposed should be allowed to be a repetition of the blundering conference of that name which has forged the fetters which the Congress is out to break.

* * *

Our Own Problem

Let me make my meaning clear. Whatever else may be discussed or may not be discussed at a Conference of this kind, one may be sure that the Congress is unlikely to assume that others have a say in the settlement of what after all is a purely domestic problem. A few seats here or a few seats there—these are matters for the children of the soil. We do not want the interference of the benevolent trustee.

We are fully capable of settling the dispute—such as may still await solution. But that can be no excuse for any attempt at preventing India from reaching her legitimate goal according to her own programme. The minority question, safeguards,—these and allied problems cannot, in the very nature of things, come up before the Conference, if one must be had. If there is to be a Conference, it can deal only with purely political problems. What they are need not be canvassed here.

Regarding commercial safeguards, it is futile to expect India to make any concessions in writing. Britain, as Gandhiji has pointed out, must depend on goodwill rather than on the letter of the law. Even if it were otherwise, Sir Oswald Mosley has seen to it that India should not heed to any such preposterous proposals.

* * * *

Mosley Runs Amuck

The Mosley I am referring to is not the Mosley who visited Bombay in 1925 and declaimed against imperialism. In flesh he is the same Mosley, of course. He is still the son-in-law of Lord Curzon. But his blood has become warmer for autocracy. He is welcome to his fascist notions so far as England is concerned. But the rub comes in when he wants to foist his notions on unoffending India.

So far, not one person of consequence has yet thought it fit to repudiate the insulting suggestions which this neo-fascist has unfolded. Speaking of all places under the Sun at Manchester, Sir Oswald Mosley asked the question: "Is Lancashire doomed"? and answered it as follows. If he had his way, India is doomed.

"The Manchester Guardian" says that the address was delivered to the cotton trade. This fact is significant. He argued that the practical remedy for the decline of the cotton industry consisted in the cultivation of Empire trade. "He advocated the 'firm hand' in India even to the extent of abolishing Indian tariff and of supressing Indian manufacturing industries".

Sir Oswald Mosley continued to say that this position was easy of achievement. Just how? "Our position", declared the fascist knight, "is stronger today than it was at the time of the Mutiny. The only opposition we should meet would be that of the alkers". He advocated the plan of forcing British cotton goods on us.

* * *

Significant Truths

It is possible that Sir Oswald Mosley is not even a factor to contend with. It may be true but the fact that the Lancashire trade gave him a patient hearing is somewhat significant to this country, especially as it follows the break in the Indo-British talks. I make a free present of this declaration to our friends, the advocates of Ottawa in India.

It is difficult to see what precisely Sir Oswald could have meant when he said that the British position in India to-day was stronger than at the time of the Mutiny. Unless he meant that industrially India had become a backword country consequent on the civilising mission of British Rule and that, therefore, not much was required to put down the new industries, there was hardly any need for his emphasis on the necessity for "suppressing" our industries.

Perhaps, Sir Oswald Mosley has studied Lockey's "History of England in the eighteenth century". Lockey says: "....., great quantities of cheap and graceful Indian calicoes, muslins and chintzes were imported into England, and they found such favour that the woollen and silk manufacturers were seriously alarmed. Acts of Parliament were accordingly passed ..... absolutely prohibiting, with a very few specified exceptions, the employment of

(Continued On Page 48)

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Sirovy— The New Premier Of Czechoslovakia

"THE MAN OF FEW WORDS"

THE tradition that a great soldier is a man of few words—a strong silent man—dies hard. It was a shock for many people when it became known that Kitchener could talk a great deal and that it was often difficult to get a word in edgeways with Foch.

Haig, though nearer the traditional ideal, and never at ease on a public platform, was capable, on occasions, of talking for hours and kept a surprisingly detailed diary. But it seems that General Sirovy, the new Premier of Czechoslovakia, really is a man of few words. He dislikes talking, except to his soldiers, and when he talks to them he puts what he has to say in short, simple sentences and gets it over as quickly as possible (writes Mr. E. Clephan Palmer in the "News Chronicle").

All his friends in London will tell you that. "A good soldier," said one, "never talks much. They leave that to the politicians. General Sirovy in ordinary society is aptto be very silent, but no one could be better at addressing troops. He knows exactly what to say to them, and how to say it. That is one of the reasons why they will do anything for him and follow him anywhere."

A strict disciplinarian? By no means, according to British or German standards. A smart salute means nothing to him. He likes to mix freely with the men, rather in the Australian manner, and he sees no necessity for conventional restraints.

If he cared to, he could wear nine rows of medals, including British decorations; but if you met him, his friends say, you would never suspect that he had done anything remarkable. His modesty is as natural as his silences.

He is married, but has no children, and lives very simply on the outskirts of Prague, proud of his Alpine garden. Hunting and photography are his other hobbies. He is a moderate smoker, and enjoys a glass or two of his native Pilsner, but his enthusiasm for physical fitness, which he has done much to promote in Czechoslovakia, makes him careful to avoid excess of any kind.

A keen athlete in his youth, he remains, at fifty-three, as tough as ever, though he has put on rather more weight than he likes.

He wanted, like Herr Hitler, to be an architect, and succeeded, unlike Herr Hitler, in becoming one. After serving as a conscript in the Austrian Army before the Great War he went to Warsaw, where for some time he practised his profession.

When the war broke out, and the Czechs saw a chance of liberation from the Austrian yoke, he volunteered to fight with the Russians. In 1917, as a subaltern, he came into prominence by thrusting back the Germans several miles at the battle of Zborof. During the fight he lost an eye, but insisted, after an absence of only three days, on returning to his men.

Later, after the Russian revolution, when the Imperial army broke up, but the Czechs still wanted to continue the fight against Germany, Lieut. Sirovy was appointed to be General and to command the whole army of 70,000 Czechs, left in the air and dependent entirely on themselves.

Epic March

There followed the epic march from the fringe of Europe through 5,000 miles of hostile Russia and Siberia to Vladivostok. After nearly two years of astonishing hardships and dangers they reached the end of their journey, to find a telegram awaiting them from Mr. Lloyd George, ending with the words: "We shall never forget."

Probably only a leader of the quality of General Sirovy could have sustained their spirit as they struggled along after three years of war, ragged, exhausted, short of arms, but going doggedly on with their rearguard sometimes in action with the Germans and their road ahead threatened by Soviet troops.

Back at last in their native land they helped to found the Czechoslovak State of which they had dreamed.

The man who had led them became a national hero. In 1926 he was appointed Minister of National Defence; in 1927 Chief of the General Staff; and in 1929 Inspector-General of the Army.

London has seen him only once at the Coronation, when he was a member of the Czech delegation. Few in the crowd noticed the man in a little-known uniform, with the black-eye-shield, and fewer still suspected that one day he would become a European "front page" figure.

He will not welcome his new prominence. He has always avoided taking any part in public life, and his role as Premier will be a new and trying adventure for him.

But it is certain that the sturdy, simple man who led his legionaries across those 5,000 miles will lead his country with the same indomitable spirit.

Gen. Sirovy, Commander-in-Chief of the Czech Army, succeeded Dr. Milan Hodza as Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

It was said by some at the time of that incredible march that he had been chosen to lead it because of the black patch over his missing eye, which would remind the Czech soldiers of old Zizka, the Hussite leader of the Middle Ages a great figure when the Czechs still had their independence.

But the truth was that General Sirovy was chosen because of his bravery, his way of joking in the darkest situation, and his knack of inspiring trust and affection among the troops.

The same qualities will stand him in good stead in one of the darkest hours that his country has ever faced.

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Plea For A Synthesis Of Deccan Culture

Historians Must Shed All Narrow Provincialism, Says Sir Jadunath Sarkar

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the well-known Bengalee historian of India who was present at the ceremony at the St. Xavier's College for doing honour to Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, another great scholar and historian entered a plea for "A synthesis of Deccan Culture" at the Bombay Radio Station on October 1, on the eve of his leaving for Kamshet for the 'history week' celebrated as part of the function in honour of Rao Bahadur Sardesai.

The following is the full text of the talk in which he pleads for a catholic outlook bereft of all narrow provincialism, "a feeling of Cosmopolitanism, which inspired the Hindu sages of the Upanishads."

I WANT to talk to you to-night about one of our national needs that is very seldom attended to or even thought of. And I want to speak with particular reference to South India. Our present is the child of our past, and a true knowledge of our country's past history and our countrymen's past achievements is necessary if we are to understand our present and plan our future rightly.

Most of us know something of Indian history, and a growing number of people are studying it in earnest. There is a much wider circle of our countrymen, often in small out-of-the-way places, who take a keen interest in the discovery of India's past records and are eager to help in the search if they can. As a worker in the field of Indian history throughout a long life, I shall place my experience briefly at your service and give you some practical hints as to how this wider public can best help us.

HISTORIAN—AN INTERPRETER

The true historian is not a story-teller merely opening a bundle of facts about kings and dynasties, wars and revolution. Such history is dead politics and dead news. The true historian is an interpreter of the past; he ought to explain why and how things came to be what we know they were; he ougth to show how thought and civilisation, beliefs and mass movements gradually developed among our forefathers and what these ancestors have left behind for us moderns. The story of events is only the skeleton of history, but its flesh and blood is made up of the evolution of culture, i.e., the story of the growth of a nation's literature and art, religion and philosophy, social manner and economic organisation.

This culture is a very composite product. It has changed from century to century, though men at the time hardly felt it, through the action of different races, sects and groups of men living together in the same country. Its growth and present shape can be rightly understood only if we work hard to find out what special elements were contributed by this or that race or sect, and how these were modified in the course of time when adapted to the changing needs of the people in general. other words, the historian must separate the strands or threads, each of a different colour, which by being twisted together have formed the stout rope that we know as Indian culture

FUSION OF CULTURES.

Take this South India. On the eastern side of it, we have had from a remote past four great groups of languages, which we shall roughly assume to represent four races, though it is not at all true that language is a proof of race. These are the Andhras, the Tamils, the Malayans and in their centre the Kannad people. I shall not venture into the uncharted country of their origin and lines of migration, as the discoveries at Mohanjo Daro have yet to be studied in their fullest implications. But the literature and antiquities of these four great peoples remain as the most reliable evidence of their history and culture.

Then, on the western side of the Peninsula we have the Marathas, distinct in race language and literature from the above four. Over all of them has been spread a layer of Aryan influence coming from the north, in literature religion and thought, which is deep in some places, and thin in others. Later on the historical stage came the Muslims and the Portuguese. In spite of their small proportion in the population, their influence has been very great. The Muslims dominated the government and civilisation of the Deccan for four centuries after 1300 A. D. The Portuguese, though confined to a corner, have given us the riches of European science, art of warfare and organisation, though in a far smaller degree than the English.

The words of Portuguese origin still in use in Marathi and even in Bengali are a surprising evidence of the cultural gift of a small band of men living in a tiny district of Konkan and never leading any imperialistic campaign into the heart of the Deccan. The large proportion of Persian words in the Marathi and Bengali languages is almost incredible.

MUSLIMS IN NORTH AND SOUTH

Muslim culture in the Deccan differs essentially from the Muslim culture developed in Northern India, especially under the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. There is a strong infusion of the Arab element in Gujrat and in isolated places along the west coast, because the Arabs were among the earliest and best traders, like their cousins the Phoenicians. But among the Deccani Muslim Powers, the predominating influence was that of Persia and of the Shia branch of Islam.

Even the Habshis or Africans who so often rose to the highest offices in the government and armies of the Deccani Sultanates, at last bowed to the Persian influence. In north Indian Islam, on the other hand, the predominant racial factor was Turkish, and though these Turkish ministers, authors and even sovereigns employed Persian generals largely, the Persians never dominated their court or society, and Shiaism never stood triumphant in the north.

One illustration may be given here. The vernacular literature of the Deccani Muslims is deeply influenced by the Shia lament for Imam Husain. When the year came round to the day of the cruel death of the Prophet's favourite grandson, the tragedy of Kerbela was acted at Bidar and Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Hyderabad. The Court poets, using the Rekhta or Deccani Urdu tongue, vied with one another in producing masterpieces of elegy called "marsias", and were rewarded with royal gifts and popular applause. Their audience, including the man in the street, were carried out of themselves by the outburst of emotion. We find nothing like it in the literature of the court or people of Muslim Hindustan till the decadent Nawabi of Lucknow, quite in the British period

HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE

Again, Hindustani or the Sanskritic dialect with a copious Arabo-Persian store of words, was a mere playing or a vehicle for a few idle literary exercises in North India but never an instrument of serious literary effort till the real end of the Delhi Empire. But the Southern form of Hindustani, called Rekhta, had become the literary language of the Court and polished society of the Deccan, many centuries before. The Deccan Court poets in Rekhta often chose of their subjects purely Indian themes, like descriptions of the monsoons, the spring season, gardens and water sports, on the lines of the Vaishnav poets of the north, while the court poets of Delhi dreamt the dreams of Sadi and Nizami in third-rate Persian. The tutors and priests and even the historians of the Deccani Sultans were learned men imported from Persia and not from Central Asia or Arabia, as at the Mughal Court.

The political consciousness of the Deccan was deeply influenced, more or less according to locality or race, by two historical facts, namely the imperialistic traditions of the Vijaynagar dynasty for three centuries and the farflung expeditions and wide-ranging vision of Shivaji the Great. We must also take note of the type of religious movement among the Hindus of Maharashtra, their popular monotheism with greater emphasis on the heart's devotion than on theological learning. This differed essentially from the pyramidal temple centres of the Madras Presidency and the profound Sanskrit scholarship which they fostered. The Alvars of Tamil land were less effective than the saints of Maharashtra with kings and commons alike.

In architecture the little-studied genius of Yakkana Acharya of the Kannad country flowed on lines quite different from the types of Madras or Marathi architecture known to us.

SEARCH INTO PAST

All that I have said is by way of illustration of the diversity and richness of the subject. The problem now before us is to trace these cultural elements back to their respective origins, and, what is a far more difficult task, to follow the course of their synthesis and inter-action during the historic past. Individual scholars are at work on different parts of South Indian history, and sometimes on different corners of one and the same branch.

What is required is a synthesis of their work. The threads of research are being spun in large numbers, often with the flimsiness of cobwebs, sometimes with true craftsmanship. But we want a master weaver who will unite them in one closely knit texture. Analysis no doubt is necessary before synthesis; minute specialisation is necessary as a safeguard against worthless vague generalisation But specialisation has gone too far; we must now have synthesis of historical research.

For supplying this supreme need in the domain of Indian historiography to-day, mere capacity for sustained labour, mere critical acumen—though happily not rare among our scholars—will not prove sufficient. Very extensive linguistic eqiupment in the research-worker and the collection of records in diverse languages in a central spot are essential.

WANTED CATHOLIC OUTLOOK

But the one thing supremely important, the one thing for want of which the scheme is doomed to death, is the right spirit, the true scholar's passion for discovering truth in the past, which rises above the narrow bounds of race and religion and embraces light from every source and help from every other worker. The spirit of narrow provincialism is the exact antithesis of it.

And for this wide catholic outlook, this feeling of cosmopolitanism, which inspired the Hindu sages of the Upanishads, I appeal even in the realm of History. The ground work of such a synthetic history will be discussed at Kamshet near Poona by a band of historical workers called together by Govind Sakharam Sardesai from the 2nd to the 8th of this month Let us see if our people can rise to the occasion.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"THE ARYAN PATH"

IN view of the proposed introduction of the Federal system of Government in this country it is of interest to know how a dispassionate American critic views the success or otherwise of the working of the principle of Federalism in his own country during the century and half of its operation. Prof. James Truslow Adams, who writes on the subject in the October number of the "Aryan Path" (Bombay), "purely from the standpoint of American experience," appears to be convinced that in spite of occasional lapses, Federalism has proved a conspicuous success in his country—and, in his opinion, three main factors have contributed to that success and those factors are essential for the success of any experiment in Federalism. He holds that (1) there must be a supreme and wholly independent court to maintain the constitution and the constitutional liberties of the citizens; that (2) the checks and balances of the three departments of the Federal Government —the Executive, Legislative and Judicial—must be maintained; and that (3) in spite of the necessarily increasing power of the Federal Government owing to modern conditions of life, the balance between that Government and the powers of the individual states must be maintained as far as possible. There is, of course, a world of difference between the Federal system obtaining in the United States of America and that devised for the benefit of the people of India by the British bureaucracy. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, has well pointed this out in the same journal. Few thinking Indians would, however, question the soundness of the above mentioned dictum of Prof. Adams.

The strange beliefs regarding the soul of man and life after death held by the Mandaeans—an ancient and fast dwindling race in the south of Iraq and Iran—are described by Mrs. E. M. Drower in the same journal, while Mr. John A. Osoinach discusses the concept of a Supreme State—not a supreme state bent on war and conquest, but one in which the statesmen it its head would be "philosophers as well as kings." Kshatriya chivalry—in warfare as well as in social life—and Advertising and Propaganda, "twin curses of the age," form the subjects of two other articles in the same issue

"THE RURAL INDIA"

The Adarsh Seva Sangha, which has been working in the field of rural reconstruction for many years, proposes to publish a monthly magazine, "The Rural India', from Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The first issue will appear on the 1st of November 1938, with messages and articles from Indian leaders and eminent writers on rural problems. Illustrations from actual village life will be published in the journal.

Rural Reconstruction being one of the most important nation-building programmes, embracing the welfare of 90 per cent of our countrymen living in villages, the appearance of the monthly will be welcomed. With the increasing interest of all political schools of thought in rural problems, and, the consequent awakening in the peasantry, such periodicals should have a bright future.

The Soviet Experiment

MOSCOW 1937 By Lion Fench Wanger Published by Victor Gollancz, London.

This book is more an argument than a narrative and conveys much more than the author's impressions of Russia. For although in his foreward the author says his intention is to present "a precise objective picture", one finds he has been more subjective than objective. Perhaps he could not avoid it. The Russian Soviet experiment, as he confesses, is so vast and magnificant, that one cannot but be almost over-awed by its gigantic newness.

Lion Fench Wanger went to the Soviet Union from the land of Fascism where "Fear of prisons and concentration camps was powerless to subdue the voices of anger and despair." The contrast was striking that he was not only surprised but almost dubious when he found the people of this new State one with the general scheme of things "There was an atmosphere of harmony and contentment, even of happiness", he says. Though the book is written in an easy, racy journalistic style which one could skip through in a couple of hours, still apart from many valuable details it gives, anything coming from the valuable pen of Fench Wanger cannot be so easily disposed of.

There is an unconscious or conscious attempt to refute Andre Gide's book and the many unkind things it contains. Thus the very first chapter "Work and Leisure" aims at proving the remarkable industry of this new nation in the making and deny the charge of indolence that Andre Gide has made against Russians. He notices almost a feverish haste in the movements. This is no doubt pardonable and even inevitable, for they are a people who have over leaped centuries, casting themselves adrift from the slow drawn-out agonising vortex of the system. The author has taken considerable pains to explain the many inexplicables in the Soviet. "Conformism and individualism" "Democracy and dictatorship" are chapters that answer many pertinent doubts that assail every searching student. He makes the pleasing admission that the people and even those in high office, like and welcome criticism and great latitude is shown to foreigners in their frank opinions.

There is much which he admits he neither understands nor appreciates—One such is Stalin Worship which often assumes idolatrous and unattractive forms. But in a world where prejudice against the Soviet State is so keen and sharp, the author wishes to make a painstaking effort to do justice to this grand experiment and interpret even the crudest in the kindliest light. Hero-Worship is easily understandable and sympathetically appealing to the Indian mind. An abstract ideal is hard to be grasped, vague abstract agency that seems to work miracles is even harder of comprehension. It is not very surprising, therefore, that the agent of these transformations may appear as a superman to the masses, however disgusting the sentiment may seem to a rational mind

But he is not on an equally sure ground when he tries to interpret the recent Trials. One cannot dismiss his account with a mere shrug, for he was personally present at them and has brought to bear upon them his keen powers of observation and his deep understanding of human problems. One has, therefore, to give due weight to his impressions, however unconvincing they may seem at times. He states quite categorically that the men who stood before the Court were not tortured, nor desperate as though facing their executioner. There was no justification, he asserts, for imagining that there was anything artificial, manufactured or even awe-inspiring or emotional about these proceedings. "The whole thing was less like a criminal trial than a debate carried on in a conversational tone by educated men who were trying to get at the truth . . . . indeed, the impression one received was that the accused, prosecution and judges had the same sporting interest in arriving at a satisfactory explanation." Still with all this sympathetic approach, the author is left with a vague dissatisfaction, much that he cannot understand. But he is not disposed to be carping. He is content to quote the wise Socrates who said: "What I have understood is excellent. From which I conclude that the rest which I have not understood is also excellent".

These trials raised such a storm all over the world, even in sympathetic corners, that one cannot

(Continued On Page 41)

TROPICAL MEDICINE

Annual Report of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 1937: Gratis.

This is a report lucidly and concisely stating the work by the two Institutions during the year under review. The Director, Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, expresses his deep sense of gratitude and appreciation of the generous financial help the Indian Research Fund and the have given to the School in carrying out a very Endowment Fund comprehensive research programme. But for this help, the director admits, it would not have been possible to carry out even a fraction of the work done.

The special investigations undertaken by the staff are as follows: Dr Dasgupta has isolated leptospira of Weits disease by blood culture and innoculation of urinary deposits into guinea pigs: the rat, being possibly the source of infection, is being investigated. The research for the same is still in progress. Dr. Goyal has investigated into the etiology of epidemic dropsy from a bacteriological view point and it appears that he has reached a juncture where epidemiological data is more in favour of Mustard Oil Theory than the generally accepted Rice Theory.

The research in Tropical Medicine has been in the direction of treatment of Lenkaemia. Large series of gastric analysis has shown that, contrary to previous belief, acidity of the juice was reduced on account of predominant carbohydrate. Another notable thing is the successful innoculation of monkey Plasmodium.P. into man, which produces a mild infection and hence suitable for the treatment of debilitated parasyphilitics.

Col. Chopra has done work of varied nature in the department of Pharmacology, such as study of snake venom therapeutically, detailed studies of Holarrhena antidysentrica and Rauwolfia, etc.

Drugg addiction treatment by lecithian and glucose has been tried and seems to be a promising one.

Practically all the departments have also done the usual routine of training post-graduate students coming from all the Provinces of India for D.T.M. and LT.M. examinations.

B. A. V.

Law Relating To Places Of Entertainment

THE LAW RELATING TO PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENT, by K. VENKOBA RAO, M.L., Advocate, High Court, Madras (Indian Edition) (1938) Pp.—lxxx 1360. Price Rs. 15. With a Foreword by the Honourable Mr. Justice Gentle, Judge, Madras High Court.

As pointed out by Sir W. Holdsworth, the book breaks new ground. It fully describes and discusses, against a realistic background, the legal relations in reference, inter alia, to actors, artistes, aeroplanos, bathing resorts and swimming pools, balconies, circuses, fireworks, merry go-rounds, races, clubs, skating rinks, slides, chutes, betting, lotteries, billiards, cinema and films, dramas and theatres, copyright, broadcasting, children, chit fund, crossword, inns, libel by sound films, and gambling, and civil rights and duties in reference to a large number of other matters of daily interest to citizens. The author has taken up each subject and said all that need be said about it, upto June 1938. The treatment of the subject of negligence is especially note-worthy. The author has a number of suggestions to make on the present state of the cinema industry in India, and its improvement. The author has drawn on American and European sources to illustrate his subject. The book is full of interesting information on a large number of topics that are emerging on public attention in the trend of Western "civilisation". Those who allege that India is a litigious country, see to conveniently forget the hordes of claims filed in Western countries in relation to matters, that are ordinarily allowed by Indians to pass unnoticed, such as claims arising from negligence of those in charge of shops, schools, hospitals, nursing house, hotels, manufacture of food, drinks and other consumable articles, roads, vehicles, properties, electricity and those connected with all kinds of nuisances. India is temperamentally and historically, country with neighbourliness and toierance, more of "give" than "take", in such matters. The author has adopted a conversational and engaging style of writing appropriate to the subject, which will render the book pleasant reading for the layman as well as the lawyer. In studying a book of this pioneering character, however, a timely caution is needed. The Indian reader will do well to emphasise the "duty" aspect rather than the "rights" aspect of daily civic life, if he wishes to avoid the costs and unpleasantness of litigation in the matters touched upon by the author.

The appendices contain texts of the relevant English and Indian Statutes and Acts. The index is very full and helpful. The author is to be heartily congratulated on his work, which is a monument of patient industry and research, combined with a freshness of outlook and constructive and helpful criticism, which is worthy of all praise.

N. H. P.

Pleasant Homes

Its Simpler, And Less Expensive, To Furnish And Entertain In A Dinette

Modern as to-day's paper is this trim dining room furn iture.

GROANING boards have gone the way of avoirdupois. Maybe the diminishing dining rooms in to-day's small bungalows and cottages have had something to do with the matter. Anyway, we challenge any cook to produce a genuine groaning board in a dinette, and how could a body get fat without a groaning board in offing? So it looks as if we had dinettes to thank—in part at least—for our modern figures.

Even full-fledged dining rooms these days are showing the influence of the dinette in that you rarely see bulbous, too well-fed looking dining-room furniture about.

Smart On A Budget

For you can be terribly smart—practically in a nutshell. And on a budget. How many times have you envied pictures of those leather upholstered built-around-one-corner-of-the-room seats with a slick table to slide in front just like you to see at your brightest night spot? You can buy leather and blonde wood made in sections, but when set up it looks as built-in as you please—all at a modern price. Makes a smart and comfortable dinette ensemble and takes advantage of every inch of space.

But if you're traditional soul, for all your modern ways, then you'll be interested in dinette sets that retain that graciousness you still covet, yet designed for the simple and rather miniature requirements of the small family dining room. The table closes itself up to nothing at all for the occasions when you're only two or three, but it can open and combine with a separate console table to seat as many as eight. A small cabinet and a trim little sideboard are apart of such a set, as are a charming group of chairs with stripped seats. The best point about a group like this is the fact that every piece can be used in some other room when you've graduated to larger quarters.

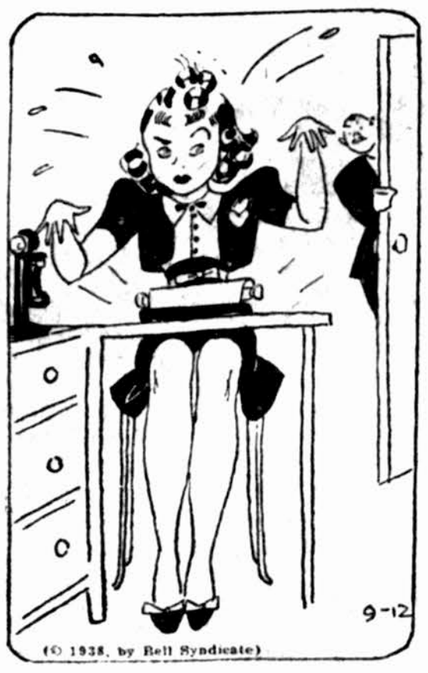
Perhaps the most important development of all, however, is the turn that modern furniture has been taking. It is stronger than ever as a style trend, but the lines are lighter, more graceful, more curving than they've been and hence far more suitable to use in limited quarters. As a result you will find ever so many dinette groups of furniture that really look right in a two by four dinette or in an end of a living room. Yet they've reigned for dining and so are comfortable and adequate for the purpose.

Space Saving Decorations

The present fashion for showing off your china and glass is a boon to the dinetteer, for it gives a chance to make decorative use of all the wall space available. Built-in shelves or hanging shelves filled with unusual porcelain or crystal will practically furnish a little room that might otherwise be hard put to lay claim to distinction.

Mirrors also rise to their old-time magical reputation and do wonders in a small, unimportant room, such as the dinette.

And here's a bee for your bonnet—the best decorators usually throw caution to the winds when they're asked to do a dinette. For a room of this size can't make much of a show on its own responsibility. . . So you might just as well take a flyer on something really exciting. Your friends will probably make remarks but at least they'll talk about you.



The greatest of all optimists is he who puts his job in the hands of another and thinks he will get all the credit of accomplishment.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONGRESS

It was decided at the Brussels Conference of the International Society of Librarians' Unions, that the International Library Congress (1940) should be held in Germany, in honour of the Gutenberg Memorial Year. The Congress will take place in Berlin, Leipzig and Frankfurt on Main. The next Conference of the Society will be held in the summer of 1939 at the Hague. The Congresses are held every five years.

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WORLD PROSPECTS IN 1939 & 1940

A Peep Into The Future

By 'SIMHAKUMAR'

A PEEP into the future has always some fascination about it. An inquiry based on the movement of planets attracts greater attention on the part of the general public than an intelligent forecast based on cold logic and facts. As a matter of fact, even those of us, who profess to have no faith in this 'uncertain' science, get interested when some astrologer undertakes to read our future. It is possible that the forecast fails but one's interest does not wane on that account. Otherwise, it is difficult to account for the growing fraternity of astrologers in the world.

Individual forecasts are a general feature in the astrological world. It is said to be an easy enough task to one who knows the subject. But prediction of world and national events is admittedly a different task. All the same, Indian and European almanacs year in and year out publish some forecasts on the national and international scale. Indian almanacs confine their attention to the monsoon, the weather, the agricultural prospects, etc. It is western astrologers who make a regular forecast of world events. Raphael's annual almanacs and R. H. Naylor's annual predictions are instances in point.

Raphael And Naylor

Now, let us take Raphael's first. I have been a close student of Raphael's for several years past. I cannot say that there has been anything exceptionally impressive about forecasts. Practically all big events have either been wrongly forecast or not referred to at all. Let me take out only two glaring instances. Raphael's forecast had not made any reference to the possible abdication of Edward VIII. This was on the negative side. On the positive side, Raphael had risked making a forecast regarding Abyssinia. It was forecast that Mussolini would fail in his mission. All the world knows that Mussolini has succeeded beyond doubt.

R. H. Naylor, on the other hand, has been a fairly accurate astrologer. Without saying so directly his 1936 almanac, which was available as early as October, 1935, had forecast some calamity for the Royal family. Two months later, George V died. The same almanac had predicted another far-reaching event in the Royal Family before 1936 would be over. Many associated this forecast with Cheiro's earlier one that Edward VIII would abdicate his throne in quest of love. In the very nature of things, this forecast had to be guarded. But, in another forecast of international import, R. H. Naylor has created a world record. His has been the sole voice since 1934 to take an original view of things in the international sphere. Basing his calculations solely on the movement of planets, Naylor had consistently maintained that there could be no war between Germany and Britain. He went to the length of asking his readers to believe that all those who differed from him, for whatever reasons, were telling lies. As a matter fact, his prediction has come true so far. What Naylor has to say for 1939 will be watched with interest.

Sayana Or Niryana?

In the meanwhile Mr. B. V. Raman of Bangalore has created a new record in the world of Indian astrology by publishing annual forecasts of world events. His calculations are based on the fixed zodiac while his European contemporaries base their calculations on the movable zodiac. A long battle royal has been in progress in this country for several years past whether a fixed zodiac or a movable zodiac is the correct basis. Eminent astrologers like Satyanarayana Rao would have the 'Sayana' system even for the purpose of calculating the 'Udu Dasa' system, while experts like Dr. Rele would stick to the 'Niryana' system. The success or otherwise of Raman's forecasts should effectively help to decide the superiority of one system over the other. Without necessarily betraying my own prejudices in this regard, I am bound to point out that astrology is flowing in Raman's veins, he being the grandson of that eminent 'Royal astrologer the late B. Suryanarain Row.

Be that as it may, Mr. Raman's "World Prospects in 1939 and 1940" is an interesting little volume professing to be a survey of world events during the coming two years. The layman has no need to worry himself regarding the 'Sayana' and Niryana' systems. He is just interested in direct forecast. Of this variety he has plenty in Raman's book. One welcome feature of Raman's publication is that he does not make an attempt at ambiguity as many astrologers do. He is erring, if at all, on the side of positivism. For that reason, his book will be of great interest.

World's Future

Are we going to have a world war, if so when? Will agression stop? If there is going to be a war, what will be the position of India? How far and in what direction is India likely to be affected? Will a world War promote or retard India's interests in various directions? What will be the ultimate future of Great Britain? These and allied questions have been argued by Raman from an astrologer's point of view He dismisses the theory of fatalism and asserts that "fatalism has no existence whatever in the astrological vocabulary." His reasoning is simple and direct. He says: "Suppose an earthquake or war is indicated. It is not possible for us to stop the outbreak of war or the occurrence of an earthquake but it would certainly be possible to prevent the colossal loss of life and property by taking precautionary measures in advance." This view may not appeal to the reasoning intellectual who would want everything to be proved by the aid of a test tube. A discussion on the rationale of this position is beyond the purview of this article. Mr. Raman's book must stand or fall by the accuracy or otherwise of the predictions with which it bristles. If he succeeds, then the rationalist theory falls to the ground. If he fails, it will just be one more failure.

'Quake In 1939

But some of his conclusions are amazingly direct. If Raman is to be depended upon, January 1939, which is not far off, will witness a series of earthquakes. He predicts earthquakes in China, Japan Austria and Upper Egypt. Seven months later and in the same year 1939, he forecasts rocking 'quakes in Paris, Brussels and London.

Coming to India, Raman tells us that contagious diseases will break out in Northern India in the latter part of 1939 and early in 1940.

He foresees serious floods in South America. A violent tornado is predicted for Japan in September, 1939.

There is one forecast of Raman, which I earnestly hope will not come true. He visualises serious bloodshed as a result of Hindu-Muslim clashes in September, 1940.

Gwalior, Hyderabad and Baroda will, according to the author, go through "dark clouds." Bengal and the Punjab are threatened with a storm.

Federation

We are more concerned, however, with the author's direct predictions about federation. As we have been just told that every effort is being made to usher in federation on January 1,1940, Mr. Raman's predictions are likely to be of more than usual interest. Raman simply tells us that "the attitude of Britain towards Indian aspirations will be unsympathetic in the earlier months of 1940". He forecasts the transfer of considerable power to popular control by Mysore. January, 1939, Febuary, 1940 and August 1940 will sound the deathknell of three prominent Indians says Raman.

Dealing with Great Britain, Raman is not optimistic with regard to the implementing of the Anglo-Italian Pact. Only this week, the Aga Khan says the implementing is inevitable. It remains to be seen. Raman has taken a good deal of risk in predicting strained relations between Britain and Uncle Sam. There is one prediction which is altogether unambiguous, for Raman says that Britain's attitude towards other democracies will be "vacillating, dishonest and tortuous." Be it said to his credit however, that Raman came out with this prediction a fortnight before the final betrayal of Czechoslovakia.

Raman predicts a revolution in France. He forecasts that the Chamberlain-Halifax programme "will have absolutely no check on Germany's intentions. He sees no hope for Czechoslovakia.

Mahatma Gandhi

Raman differs from other astrologers who predict Gandhiji's early death. Although in July 1939 planetary movement are dangerous to Mahatma Gandhi, Raman sees nothing to cause worry to the Indian nation on this score until 1942.

A bad time is in store for Mussolini from March or April next. Nor has Raman left the other world personalities alone. He has something caustic and definite to say about everyone.

It will be interesting to watch world events in the light of Raman's predictions.

THE HUMAN BODY

(Continued from Page 10)

which is important for cell division and where the albumen threads seem to be manufactured. Lastly there are other bodies called pigment rods. Thus, the cell is itself like a populated world, with an ocean full of floating islands moved by under currents in the cytoplasm, About 3000 of these little worlds in our body can be put alongside in the space of one inch.

Millions upon millions of these cells in our body are alive and active, they feed and they reproduce, they die suffocated by their excretions and they are born again. They can exist by themselves, but they are final units of our body which can no further be subdivided. Within our body, they are perfectly orderly and displined units. The activities of an organ in the human body is the sum total of activities of all the cells that form the organ. The gentle pull of a muscle is the result of joint effort of thousands of cells

Such, then, is the making of human bodies. Mr. X is a universe in himself, and countles worlds move, originate and die within his alloted space of seven feet. The organs of our body are gigantic factories, with departments, directors, managers and workers. Within this mass of unceasing activity of cells, fibres, muscles, nerves, bones and blood corpuscles there reigns a perfect order. All action is under control born out of a unique and unimaginable co-ordination of units.

The little child bites off its nail, little does it realise that powerful cell factories come into play, muscles and bones move as a few and cells of the body are separated to be cast adrift from the parent organisation. Little does the inhuman teacher who strikes the child realise the effect upon millions of cells and nerves and tissues. There is a breaking of the tender human body into splinters as the child's rosy cheeks protest against the given slap. If man only knows a little more of the universe that he is, he will be less cruel, less destructive, more careful to fulfil the great responsibility that is upon him not to disturb the great co-ordination that he is, which only spells perfect health.

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The Future Of Marathi Drama:

It Suffers To-day From Lack Of Direction & Qualitative Content

(BY: "LE FLANEUR")

A NUMBER of statements have been published in various quarters recently on the subject of the plight of the Marathi drama and the causes underlying the present situation that seem to one to come from those who are either ill-informed about the actual conditions of drama as an integral part and development of literary creative art or restrict their critical survey to merely dramatic production.

PLAYS ARE WRITTEN

Drama, as a matter of fact, cannot be restricted within the limits of stage production that could be affected either favourably or unfavourably according as the conditions under which the commercial theatre exists change, but must be treated as a dynamic process vitally connected with literature as a whole. The distinction seems to one of considerable importance because, even a casual survey of the situation of the drama in various foreign countries would convince us, paradoxical as it may seem, that the business of production of plays could suffer without involving drama as literature in its decline. Plays are written, of course, to be acted and the interests of the people who produce them in the theatre and the people who write them to be acted are identical—up to a certain point. Commercially plays have no existence that cannot be staged and whether the playwright lives as a parasite of the producer or promoters the trade of theatrical production with the role reversed between them, a close business partnership is formed that is inherent in the institution of the theatre itself.

THE ACTOR'S ROLE

But need the drama die and disappear if, for any reasons that are extraneous to the essential creative processes to which it owes its very existence, the theatre recedes into decline? Are plays not written and published that are never acted and are they not found not only readable but enjoyable as well to the same extent as poetry or the novel? Certainly they are. Although the drama would lose much of its significance and aesthetico-emotional value and appeal, although interpretation on which, in many instances, its very existence depends can gain it the quality that the spoken word and gesture bring to the written word, its existence (or survival) in and for itself is quite possible. If the thesis that the drama is doomed if theatrical activities disappear were accepted the logical conclusion is inevitable that plays cease to be written on that account, for which there is no evidence. Plays actually continue to be published without being produced and surely, they can attract a much larger public of readers than the theatrical production could ever draw an audience.

BACK TO SYMBOL

Drama can exist as literature on the same level as any other branch of literature and the fact that foreign playwrights continue to be known and read with the greatest interest, not to say plagiarized by many of the Marathi writers who one finds today holding the polic[illegible] responsible for the[illegible]ession, proves it. One may go so far, indeed, as to assert that a play loses a certain flavour when the actor intervenes, not infrequently with his inherent lack of understanding and artistic skill, between the reader and author of the play as, given imagination for the former, the economy in words imposed by the technique of playwriting produces a much deeper impression. The drama does not conjure up a world of make-believe when it is acted, it demands a freer scope for imagination. The modern tendency indeed to borrow the effect of the Elizabethan stage in preference to 'realism' is quite significant. Greater reliance is being placed on simplicity and symbol in the theatrical paraphernalia because drama makes an appeal essentially to imagination despite the sensual medium of dramatic performance. It is a tendency that is significant of reaction to the surfeit of realism. Suggestion cannot take the place of scenery on the stage, although a Pirandello with his genius could do it. But scenery cannot totally dispense with suggestion with its stress on emotional appeal without rendering itself sterile. Realism, in that sense, becomes its own reductio ad absurdum.'

BLAMING THE POLICEMAN

The lessening the gradual disappearance of theatrical activity find a scapegoat not in the censor (where one exists) or the blameless policeman armed with infinite executive powers, but in the cinema. Amongst us it is policeman plus cinema. The talking film has ruined the theatre, is the leitmotif of the unemployed gentlemen of the theatre. But in what essentials does the cinema supercede the theatre? The cinema can never become the substitute for the theatre for the simple reason that although the cinema's appeal as a form of entertainment is bound to be addressed to a public, the drama under the best of conditions of its existence, can never reach. There is a wide divergence between the stage and the screen in junction that even modern conditions of life with the rise of an industrial proletariat and spread of education cannot bridge. The stage exists in its own rights and will continue to exist so long as it remains to be accepted as both a medium and achievement of culture. Its appeal, through the role it assigns to the actor with his human non-mechanical voice and movement, has always been restricted to small audiences. Its movement in time and space is specifically defined and it is sheer nonsense to draw a comparison between the human and mechanical media that they employ.

PLACE IN CULTURE

The existence of drama is rather connected with the values of culture and the position culture occupies in a country's mental and intellectual activities. There is thus bound to be a small class of people in every civilised country that regards drama not a superfluity or a luxury but a necessity of normal asthetic and artistic existence. The drama grows out of a literary and cultural tradition and has its roots in that tradition. That explains why England maintains a number of theatres which, apart from subsidy, are even financially successful. There is a theatre movement too carried on with a favourable response. Whether the drama draws its sustenance from the national or foreign classics or the verse plays like those of T. S. Eliot or Auden, it exists as a vital process closely related to the mental plane of a distinct public capable of responding to its appeal.

OUR PRESENT SITUATION

Turning to the local situation one is undeniably alarmed at what can only be described as the process of cheapening in the qualitative content of what is offered as the work of the stage. The classic drama with its sanscritic background has practically disappeared and the tradition of Deval, Kirloskar and Kolhatkar is replaced by the so-called realism which is completely counterfeit. The qualitative fall-off is on the same level as that of music for which the cinema is responsible to some extent. And the cinema, in its turn, is also distinguished by the lack of inspiration, imagination and sense of individuality by the deterioration and absence of taste that range from radio to literature. Drama is literature first and foremost and if it cannot be staged it can be broadcast. It would lose much, of course, through the air, but it could gain a great deal in its socio-cultural purpose The actor in other countries has been seduced by the cinema and adopts himself to the demands of its technique. He can still practise his art provided he has any art to practise or save. There is the commercial cinema as well as one possessed of the creative quality of art. The medium does not matter. What matters is the content and its quality. That is our problem and it cannot possibly be solved in looking around few persons or circumstances to blame on....

THE WORLD IS WAITING FOR YOU

The world is waiting for you, young man,
If your purpose is strong and true,
If out of your treasures of mind and heart
You can bring things old and new,
If you know the truth that makes men free,
And with skill can bring to view,
The world is waiting for you, young man,
The world is waiting for you.
There are treatures of mountain and treasures of sea,
And harvest of valley and plan
That Industry, Knowledge and Skill can secure,
While Ignorance wishes in vain.
To scatter tho lightning and harness the storm,
Is a power that is weilded by few;
If you have the nerve and the skill, young man,
The world is waiting for you.
Of the idle and brainless the world has enough
Who eat what they never have earned;
Who hate the pure stream from the fountain of truth,
And wisdom and knowledge have spurned.
But patience and purpose which know no defeat,
And genius like gems bright and true,
Will bless all mankind with their love, life, and light;
The world is waiting for you.
Then awake, O young man, from the stupor of dubt,
And prepare for the battle of life;
Be the fire of the forge, or the anvil or sledge,
But win or go down in the strife!
Can you stand though the world into ruin should rock?
Can you conquer with many or few?
Then the world is waiting for you, young man.
The world is waiting for you. young man,

GAMBLING AMONG BRITISH CHILDREN

Game Of Chance And Buying Sweets Are Latest Craze

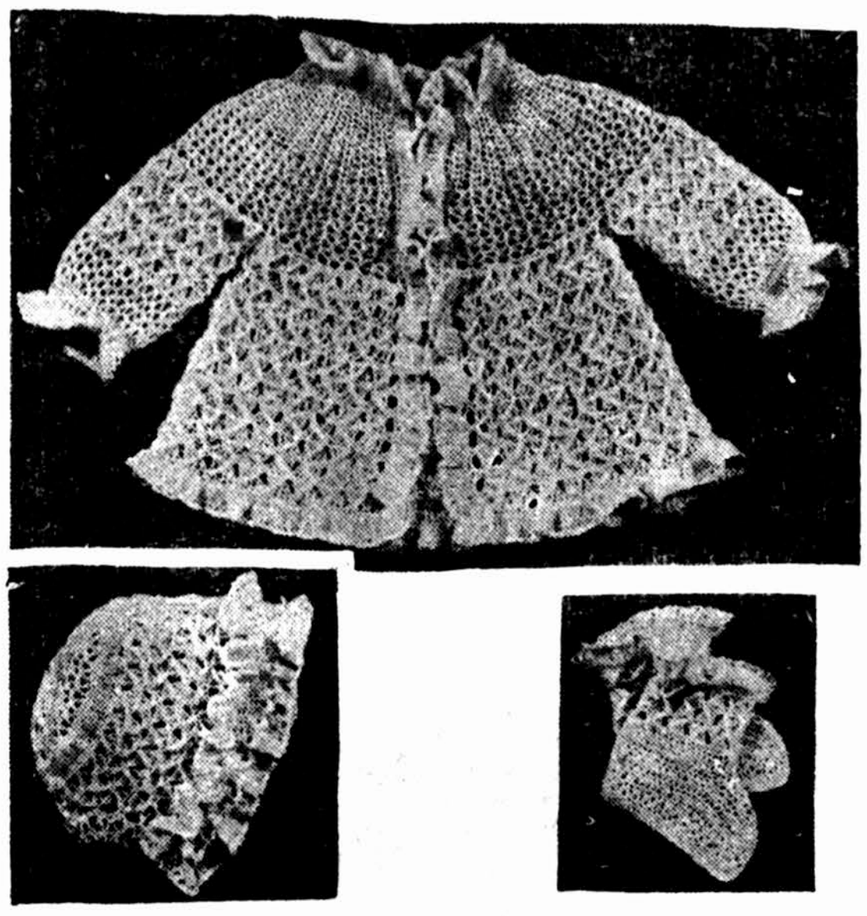
It is a sign of the times that even the six-year-old must have their little flutter, remarks a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". Small boys and girls apparently do not spend their Saturday pennies as we did: half of it in the money-box and the other half on a ha'porth of the best caramels or treacle toffee. Though we would cast our eyes often and longingly on liquorice all sorts, kali suckers, jelly babies, and ducks-green-peas-and-new-potatoes, parents forbade us to buy any sweets cheaper than two ounces a penny. So that it was not untill schooldays were well advanced, and we were able to spend our money as we liked, that we were able to indulge our pent-up desire for the sweet and sticky, the highly colour and the romantically named.

Nowadays, it seems, youth is not to be beguiled by such childish considerations. The joy of choosing among boxes of jujubes, caramels, dolly mixtures, and cherry lips is as, nothing to the excitement of the "ha'penny prick." Just as grown-ups fill in their football coupons, or a different walk of life take So-and-so's advice about those shares, so their children have their gamble, too. If you have not dropped into the corner shop to replace those essential matches, as I did the other day, just as a near-by school was pouring forth its liberated hundred, you may wonder what the "ha'penny prick" is. You are handed a small cardboard square with holes marked but not perforated, together with much deliberation you choose your spot and prick. If you are lucky you may prick one of the few spots on the board which entitle you to a prize, if these have not already been pricked by someone luckier. This may be particularly large slab of toffee or a sticky bar of nought, which is worth more than a halfpenny, the shopkeeper informed me.

But this game, unlike more sophisticated gambles, always brings you your money's worth at least. Even if you do not prick a prize you get your halfpenny worth, in the form of a couple of sticks of shewing gunm. Of the half-dozen children who entered the shop while I was there, none won a prize. It is significant that in the hope of doing so all were willing to forgo the pleasure of choosing among the many boxes and bottles of sweets on the counter. It is somewhat disturbing, too, that the craze for something for nothing has spread even to the children.

A Page For Women

Adorable For Baby



Interest ngly simple, these stitc hes make up into a dainty sweater, bonnet and botties for baby boy or girl. Besides being a practical set, 't is beautifully de signed and will flatter the prettiest baby. Use soft, fine yarn, whi ch is best for baby's wardrobe.

Beauty And You

A Healthy Mind Preserves Facial Beauty

A healthy, clear thinking, energetic mind is not only the nucleus of beauty but it is the nucleus of a radiant happy life!

Had I space to quote famous authorities I could convince you that destructive thoughts, or an undisciplined mind, can rob a woman of her health and destroy her happiness.

As you think, your face and eyes express your thoughts. Catch a glimpse of yourself in a mirror as you converse with a friend. Notice how your eyes sparkle and your lips turn upward when you speak gaily. See how quickly a frown appears and your eyes dim when you talk of sorrow or feel sad. Your lips narrow and your eyes partly close when you give vent to anger or gossip maliciously. Would you have believed it?

Do you know that every unworthy thought registers on your face? Haven't you seen women whose countenances reveal their habitual thoughts of malice, selfishness jealousy? Of course you have. Over indulgence of miserable traits have robbed them of their beauty and happiness.

DON'T BE A NEUROTIC.

Sick minds, registered on faces, ward off all human sympathy and love.

So don't be a neurotic. Keep your mind active, free, and in order. It is the receiving and sending instrument of your entire body. Let it receive wholesome, pleasant messages. Let it send wholesome, pleasant dictations. You know the old adage that "Beauty comes from within" —will it does, from within your mind!

If you have been in the habit of brooding, of becoming easily hurt at people's thoughtless words or actions, strive to overcome those tendencies. Ignore hurts and discouragements. Realize that brooding—or worrying—is an insidious form of illness which can destroy a lot you hold dear.

Don't be a woman consumed with self-pity Don't be a girl consumed with self-pity. Every person has a tough time in life. Every person has problems and hurdles to leap. No life is without sorrow nor is any life without joy! Take life as it comes. Keep yourself healthy and let your mind create beauty!

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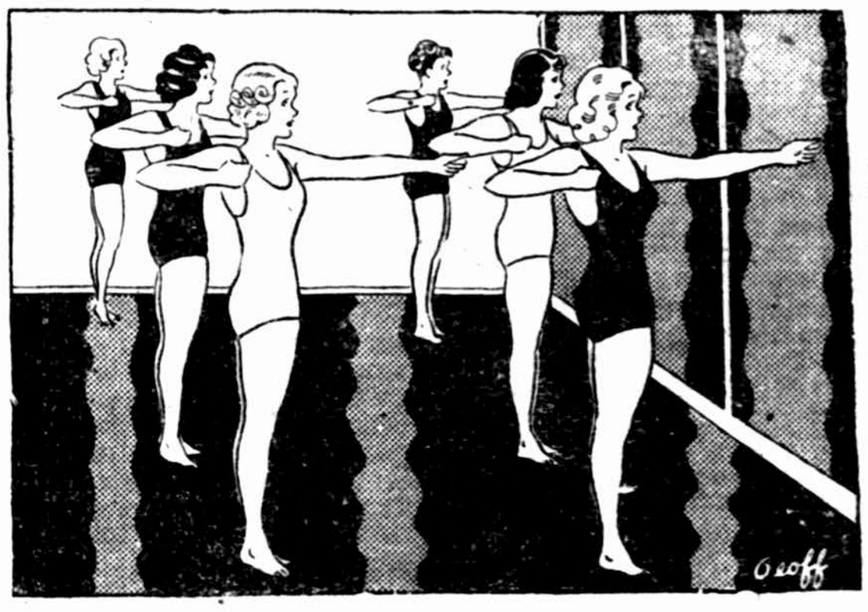
ARCHERY EXERCISE FOR BUST DEVELOPMENT



Try the "Archery Pull" for bust development, facing a long mirror so that you can keep an eye on your posture while you exercise.

Frequently an undeveloped bust is due to poor posture and a small bust is due to the particular bone formation of the person. All cannot have full, rounded bosoms. But many can increase their measurements by correcting faulty posure and practicing this specific exercise every day. Absolutely no skipping a day until muscles are firmed.

Claims that very often girls increase bust measurement one inch and one quarter in two weeks by religiously exercising daily. This is how it is done!

Preferably stand before a full length mirror with room enough for your bent elbow to go far back. Stand profile to the mirror. Consciously stand in good posture before starting the exercise.

Extent left arm out in front even with shoulder. Clench fist—as if you were holding large archery bow.

Grasp imaginary string of bow with right hand, and pull it back as far as you can with elbow bent and pointing high.

Push elbow back as far as possible while you hold left arm stiffly straight.

(You should feel a strong pull of the pectoral muscles and those across your back.)

Hold position with elbow high, and straighten right arm by pushing right forearm backward. (If you drop elbow you lose benefit of exercise).

Still in position, open right fist and slowly turn palm upward and then gradually lower right arm to side of body.

Relax both arms. Repeat holding bow in right hand and pulling string with left hand. Five times in all, is sufficient.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

In serving iced tea it is a good idea to freeze iced tea into cubes which can be used later to chill the beverage. The same rule holds for iced coffee. The beverages then will not be weakened by iced water cubes.

* * * *

Half a teaspoon of grated orange and lemon rind added to each 8 cups of chilled fruit beverages such as lemon or orangeade, greatly improves the flavour.

* * * *

Chopped dates and peanut butter mixed to a paste make a delicious filling for sandwiches.

When baking a custard pie the oven should be hot for the first 10 minutes so that liquid will not soak through the crust. Then reduce heat or custard will boil.

Change the position of house plants from time to time to that all sides of the plants will in turn receive the light.

* * * *

Never use a damp or wet cloth or holder in removing a hot dish from the oven or stove. A dry one prevents the heat from penetrating and scorching the fingers

When frying in deep fat don't put in the food to be fried until the fat is still and a faint smoke is seen rising from the pan.

* * * *

If you like the flavour of butter in vegetables, stir it into the cooked vegetables just before they are served, rather than while cooking The flavour thus imparted is more pronounced.

Face And Palm Respiration Checked With Simple Solutions

Many woman inquire as to how they can cure excessive perspiring. They are particularly annoyed by palm and face perspiration.

Excessive sweating in any form requires the attention of a physician. It is apt to be some disturbance of the sweat glands. But what causes that disturbance you and I cannot determine. Overweight sometimes is the cause and a sane diet will help considerably.

Of course, there are external remedies which will prevent excessive perspiration on limited areas of the skin and there is no objection to your using them

(Continued On Page 44)

My hands are now soft and lovely—

...thanks to* DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *Perfect Hand Lotion

Beautiful hands are so attractive . . . and easy to keep that way when you use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion. Use this delicately fragrant lotion faithfully night and morning . . . see how soft and smooth it makes your hands. If your hands have become rough and unattractive you will be delighted how quickly Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion will restore their charm. It also imparts a velvety softness to arms, shoulders, elbows and knees. See for yourself how attractive this delightful lotion will make your hands.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

THE TALISMAN

By C. M. GEORGE

THE clock from the church steeple announced the hour of three. The peaceful villagers were fast asleep. No sounds disturbed the stillness of than calm and serene night except the occasional barking of a watch-dog in the hollow distance.

In a small, neat but sparingly furnished room there sat Martin, beside the bed of his dying wife Alice, holding her hand between his palms. The dim light proceeded from the bed-room lamp cast weired shadows around him. The eyes of Martin were riveted on the face of the fragile yet comely figure who lay stretched on the bed, in the last agony of death. Her eyes were closed and her bosom rose and fell very feebly. As he gazed at her face, the events of the past rushed through his mind like a fleeting vision. His eyes were dim with unshed tears. He bent down an gently kissed those pale lips. She opened her eyes and saw tears in her husband's eyes.

"Martin", she said feebly. "You are weeping. Don't weep dear. This separation is only temporary. We shall meet in a place where there will be no parting. I may not see the light of a newborn day, still I am happy to die. You have been a good and kind husband to me. Take care of our little child. Name him Fredrick after my father. This is my last request to you."

She closed her eyes again and remained tranquil for a moment. She opened them after a while this time not to look at her husband. She fixed her gaze on the ceiling and a hapy smile lit her face. The heavenly light formed a hallow round her. She pointed her finger in the direction of the ceiling.

"Look, Martin, there my dady is calling me. Wait dad; I am coming." She tried to sit up on the bed but the effort was too much for her. She fell back and closed her eyes never to open them again, but the sweet smile still lingered on her lips. Next day a small funeral party consisting of half a dozen people was seen wending its way to the cemetery where the mortal remains of Alice was laid to rest.

In a wordly sense Martin was not very fortunate. He had to strive very hard to keep his wife and himself from starvation. A plot of ground with a very small house were all that was left to him by his father. His family life was a very happy one. Alice was a model wife and she knew how to maintain a house with a moderate income. The only cloud that marred their uneventful life was the absence of an issue to cheer their lonely hours. Though they were married fourteen years, Alice was not blessed with a child. As we have seen already, the birth of the child meant the loss of the mother. For ten days after her confinement, Alice was carrying on a grim struggle between life and death which finally ended in the victory of the latter.

Years rolled on. Little Freddy was brought up by his maternal grandmother. At the age of five he was sent to the parish school. As a mere child he showed great aptitude for his studies and evinced signs of a promising genius. He rose from one class to another always topping the list. He was the pet of the teachers and the principal of the school. The principal, a European missionary was so pleased with his general conduct that he agreed to educate him freely till he passed his matriculation. In the examination he came out creditably. It was Freddy's earnest desire to go for higher studies. His father also wanted to give him the benefits of a college education. But the question of money stood as a barrier and to tide over the difficulty, Martin finally decided to mortgage his property and to utilize the amount thus realized for the education of his only son. Freddy was sent to the Christian College at Madras. In the final B.A. examination, Freddy came out with glowing colours. He passed first in the Presidency. Freddy attended the convocation and as he rose from his seat to go to the dais to receive his degree from the chancellor, the hall resounded with hearty cheers. He was also presented with a gold medal by the University as a mark of its esteem to his bright and brilliant University career.

Freddy aimed at some government service. His father also desired to see him as a government servant. Both of them thought that it was easy for Freddy to secure a job in the government in view of the fact that he passed out of the University with distinction. As we shall see later, all the hopes they were building up were foundered on that rock of disappointment. Without wasting any time, Freddy started on hunting for a job. He knocked at the doors of responsible government officers and none of them could offer him a billet. Without loosing heart, he kept on trying. Days, weeks and even months passed. Freddy was still amongst the unemployed. As days dragged on, his heart began to sink. He gave up all hopes of a government job. He tried to secure a teacher's post in some school. Here too he met with failure in spite of a brilliant University career. He then tried in firms but they did not want first class University men. What was Freddy to do? He did not want to be a burden to his father any more. Each morning he got up with renewed hopes but each evening he returned with a sad and heavy heart. One evening he returned as usual after a wild goose chase. He fell on a chair in his room and began to think of his sad and miserable plight. An oil lamp was burning on the table. As he was buried in his contemplation, his hand unconsciously crept into his pocket where lay the diploma he received from University :He drew it out and looked at it for a moment. It burned in his hand like a piece of live coal. He put the paper to the flame of the lamp. His hand shivered but he calmly looked at it as it burned down to ashes. A sigh of relief escaped from his bosom. He took from the table writing materials and penned the following letter:—

Dear Dad,

I have been striving very hard for a job. All my efforts ended in failure. I do not want to be a burden to you. So I have decided to leave the home of my childhood and you, dear dad. My destination is still unsettled. I shall write as soon as I am fixed up. This sort of bidding good bye may give you pain but this is the only alternative that is left for me. Good bye.

Your dutiful son,
FREDDY.

Freddy folded the letter and kept it on the table. He then slowly slipped out of the house. Having gained the main road, he turned round and surveyed the house which he loved from his childhood. Tears rolled from his eyes. He proceeded straight to the railway station and purchased a ticket to Bombay. He had very little money left in his pocket. How long he will be without work, he did not know. To find some work soon was absolutely necessary. So without wasting time, he began to comb the great city for some sort of work. Two weeks passed. His purse was getting thin. Sheer starvation glared at him in the face. There were very few offices where he did not go. Everywhere he went 'No Vacancy' boards starred at him. Freddy was driven to desperation.

One day as he was passing through New Queen's Road looking this side and that, he happened to notice a board bearing the name of 'The City Motor Mart'. He went in and interviewed the manager. The manager, Mr. Williams was a kind and sympathetic gentleman.

"My boy", he said "I have no clerical post to offer you. I require the services of a few apprentices in my workshop and if you like, I can offer you an apprentice's post You have to undergo a training in the workshop for a period of six months when you will be paid twelve annas a day and after the course, you will be started on a pay of forty rupees. Think well before you answer."

At this Freddy's heart sank. Still he thought that something was better than nothing and he accepted the offer. Freddy was not a man who shrank from duty. Whatever be the work, he did it with a will. Freddy soon came to the notice of his superiors and began to rise in their estimation. Mr. Williams was so pleased with Freddy that he raised his allowance from twelve annas to one rupee. Freddy gained something more by doing extra work and whatever amount he could scrape together, he sent it to his father retaining only what was barely needed for his expenses.

Freddy was in the firm for about one year. One day justice Smith of the Bombay High Court called upon Mr. Williams. He wanted a reliable chauffeur and came to ask Mr. Williams whether he could recommend any one. Mr. Williams thought for a moment.

"I have a young man here," he said, "who is both good and reliable. He is a perfect gentleman. I will ask him whether he is willing to accept the service. In fact I am sorry to part with him."

Mr. Williams rang for Freddy who appeared before him almost immediately. Justice Smith was very much impressed by the mere appearence of the young man. He engaged him then and there in his service on a decent salary and free quarters. The next morning Freddy reported himself at the residence of justice Smith and put on the chauffeur's uniform.

Justice Smith's family consisted of himself, his wife and only daughter Beatrice. Betty as she was called was a girl of seventeen and was studying for her matric. She was not only a rose in loneliness but a jewel in wealth as well. She was the sole heiress to the immense fortunes of Mr. Smith. Wealth and beauty are strange combination which turn the heads of majority of young girls. Betty was an exception in this respect.

Freddy found his work to be a light one. Mr. Smith usually spent the evenings at his club. After the day's work, Freddy shut himself in the little cottage that was allotted to him. It happened that this cottage was not very far from Betty's room. She could see the light in Freddy's room from her bedroom window. Freddy used to sit up late and read some useful books and betty often wondered what he was doing so late at night. Though Freddy was very careful in discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, Betty found him dejected at times. As days passed on Betty became fond of him and this fondness gradually turned into love. Freddy too admired her and though he loved her secretly, he dared not to betray any sign of it by word, deed or even by a mere look. Whenever he greeted Betty, two rosy spots were visible on her cheeks and she always returned his greetings with a sweet smile, Freddy got on very well with all the members of the family and every one invariably liked him because of his noble and examplary behaviour. They almost regarded him as a member of the family.

Freddy often wrote to his father but in none of his letters he mentioned what sort of work he was doing. As soon as he drew his pay he sent the major portion of it to his father.

Time passes like the flash of a lightening. One year passed since Freddy had been in Mr. Smiths service. Betty's 18th birthday came and it was celebrated in great rejoicing. To complete the programme of the day, both Betty and mother decided to go to the pictures that evening. Mr. Smith had to attend an important club meeting, hence he was excused from the party. Freddy knew that the show would be over by 9-30. To while away the time while they were at the show he took along with him a volume of Milton's Paradise Lost'. Having seen them inside the theatre, he returned to the car and by the aid of the street lamp began to read. Freddy liked poetry very much and this immortal work of Milton simply facinated him. The show was over and people began to stream out. Freddy was so much absorbed in the book that he did not know anything about it. Betty and mother came out. They found their car but there was no sign of the driver. They thought he must be sleeping. Betty advanced slowly and to her surprise she found him reclining on the seat with an open book held towards the street light. Though she was standing quite close to him, he did not realize her presence. Her surprise knew no bounds when she saw him reading poetry. "Do you read poetry she asked him with a mischievious smile. This simple question startled him. Though he tried to hide the book, she read the title before he could do so. Freddy mumbled something by way of reply. He started the car drive them home. On the way both Freddy and Betty were buried in their own reflections. Freddy feared the secret of his life would be out while Betty's suspicions regarding him took a firm root in her mind and she knew he was not an ordinary type of chauffeur. But she little realized that he was one of the best products of a well known University.

Freddy got little sleep that night. Contrary to his usual habit he went to bed early but not to sleep. He tossed on his bed and wracked his brain by thinking. Finally he decided to leave the service. While Freddy was undergoing this torture, Betty was sitting near her bed room window. Her eyes were glued on the window of Freddy's room. No ray of light peeped through it and she wondered at it. It was nearly 2'Oclock when she went to bed.

Next morning Freddy got up with a headache. As he came out he met Betty in the garden seated on a garden bench. He greeted her as usual. She noticed that he was pale. The smile on her lips faded all atonce and a shade of anxiety came over her.

"Are you not well?" she blurted out.

"My head aches a little. That is

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The Art Of Garba

BY D. G. VYAS

ORIGIN OF LASYA DANCE—GARBA RESEMBLES HALLEESAKA—VITALITY OF THE DANCE IN VILLAGES—EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TECHNIQUE NOT DESIRABLE—CONFLICT AND NOT CONFLUENCE OF CULTURES—SPLENDOUR OF THE EAST—CREATIVE GENIUS OF INDIA NOT ATROPHIED—CORRELATION OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY TO HISTORY

The progress of Art, in any country, is the resultant of original contributions emanating from indigenous talent, but every such innovation is not ingenious. Art deteriorates if it deflects from the path of progress peculiar to its native soil. Secularisation of art ensures more freedom to it, but does not always ensure genuineness of its progress. Art unfettered by religious discipline and domination is, like the garba-dance of Gujarat, frequently subjected to injudicious experiments and incoherent innovations.

Antiquity Of Lasya

Garba-dance is a gentle form of dance—"Lasya" as opposed to the violent form, "Tandava,"—and is distinguished as an artistic heritage especially of women. "Lasya" is said to have originated from Parvati and propagated in Saurashtra from Dwarika. If no credence be given to its mythological origin its popularity in Gujarat and practice of similar art-forms, such as Rasa in the Vaishnavite sect of Hinduism, are important points which cannot be overlooked from the point of view of its antiquity. The history of "Lasya" is intimately connected with religion, of which Garba as an integral function of the Navaratra festival is the most eloquent evidence.

Halleesaka, A Dance-Form

A few works on Hindu dramaturgy have, besides the ten forms of drama, alluded to other minor forms of dramatic representation, but some authors of "Rasa-shastra" including Hemachandra have classified the latter as dance-forms of which "Halleesaka" is one. It is not a "Nritya," but a "Nritta," which implies graceful and rhythmical movements of the body regulated by music, vocal as well as instrumental. The composition of "Halleesaka" has seven to ten female dancers with one male as a leader and its technique is circular movement which is supposed to be collective, but has room for individual movement also.

"Halleesaka In Bagh Caves

Probably the earliest mention of "Halleesaka" is found in Vatsyayana. In addition to the theoretical references to it evidence of the technique resembling that of "Halleesaka" is furnished by two of the ancient pictures of the Bagh caves. Each of them represents a group of female dancers having seven and eight figures respectively, including a leader. Both the groups are arranged in a circular fashion with musical instruments carried by the dancers and represent actual process of performance. Mr Vincent Smith has identified them as representations of "Halleesaka"

Garba And Halleesaka

Garba-dance shows affinity with "Halleesaka" with respect to its technique, composition and exclusiveness of its performance by women with the exception of the single male element, which has been dropped out for some reason or other. It is essentially a religious dance. Its vitality in the villages of Gujarat is due to its archetypal integrity. Rhythm, regularity of movement and delicacy of execution of the Garba are enlivened by religious ecstasy that is objectified in it. The credit of the preservation of the art-form is due to rural Gujarat which has appreciated its spirit and significance.

A Group of Dancers in the Bagh Caves.

Garba In Urban Gujarat

The attitude of urban Gujarat towards the Garba is more of dilettantish nature. It definitely loves the dance, but not the delightful monotony of its movement. The religious motivation of the dance eliminates its exhibitive purpose. Secularisation divests it of the thrill generated by the religious emotion and introduces the principle of exhibition and thereby appreciation by the spectators.

Innovation In The Technique

The numerical composition of the dance is disregarded. The circular movement, which is the plum of its technique, has stood its ground so far both in the villages as well as in the towns. It should be noted that a part of the technique, though central, does not make the whole, because its monotony is sought to be relieved by various devices which are paraded as innovations. No static position such as a tableau vivant should have room in the garba-dance. In view of the ideology of the community having been saturated by western ideals the so-called innovations are mostly inspired by exotic art-forms.

Hindu Conception Of Dance

The Hindu conception of dance is a synthesis of rhythmical movement, instrumental music and singing. The instrumental aspect of music in the Garba is grossly neglected in Gujarat because discordant and insufficient instruments are invariably utilised. The harmony of the orchestra consisting of four classical types of Indian instruments and the consummate beauty of the Garba springing from its accompaniment have not yet been visualised. The garba-dance in the villages is more or less immune from the danger of mutilation or modification, but in the towns it is fast deviating from its ideal and getting artificial and sophisticated.

Garba—Pride Of Gujarat

Gujarat is entitled to be proud of the garba-dance as its artistic heritage, but is not entitled to tweedle with its technique. The dance form has immense potentiality of developing as a great cultural asset if it is properly analysed and appreciated. The development of the garba-dance should essentially begin with the revival of its traditional form. Such a reversion will be its regeneration and not retrogression.

Conflict Of Cultures

The cultures of the east and the West are not in a state of confluence but of a conflict in which the former is likely to crumble down before the glamour of the latter. The proposed demolition of "Khan el-Khalili Cairo's famous Oriental bazar in order to make room for modern buildings and the march of westernisation in Turkey are amongst the instances of easy walk-over for the Western culture.

Cultural Domination Welcomed

Grafting of exotic institutions on the cultural structure of the East is highly objectionable unless it is warranted by any exigence or inevitableness of circumstances. The apathy of any eastern nation towards the submergence of its cultural individuality into the cataclysm of the occidental culture is inconsistent with its national self-respect and political aspirations. It is a curious anomaly that nations which indignantly resent and resist political domination by foreign nations invite and embrace cultural domination with open arms. Mo-

(Continued On Page 31)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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Widower, 43, Without Children, High class Hindu family, earning Rs. 600 per month, wants to marry a widow or girl. No caste restriction. Write full particulars with photo: Box No. 10901, "Bombay Chronicle."

An Indian Christian, aged 28 and having an income of Rs. 100 per month, wishes to marry a handsome girl of any caste, aged about 25 and who has passed L.C.P.S. with a view to open dispensary for females. Apply with photo to Box No. 10915. "Bombay Chronicle."

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For any Degree in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Apply: Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10897).

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LIQUIDATORS invite offers upto the 15th November, 1938, either for taking up the Managing Agency of the Company or for purchasing the assets including whole Plant and Machinery for 5,000 spindles in good working order as well as Stores, Land (24,200 square yards) with Buildings and Chawls thereon, etc., etc. Right is reserved to reject any offer without assigning any reason. Full particulars may be obtained either on site or from the Honorary Liquidators.

(9626)

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A scientific Ointment to cure PREMATURE DEBILITY

It is an absolutely harmless preparation based on combined ancient and modern science. The active principles of substances recognised best for correction of the dead centres of puberty have been employed in its composition. Literature free on application.

Price per tube Rs 1-8, postage extra.

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Expert mathematics tuition to school children by Cambridge graduate, experienced public school Master. Two Rupees per hour. Apply Tarachand, "Daulat," Bhamburda, Poona. (10904).

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"Pileax" cures piles and fistula Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram. Chimanlal P. Shah, Bombay. (10755)

Ancient Culture In The Indus Valley

Mohenjodaro Discoveries: Archaeological Survey In India

Discoveries throwing new light on the problem of the successive cultures that flourished in the Indus Valley in the 3rd millennium B. C. have been made. Overlying the main cultural stratum contemporaneous with Mohenjodaro, there have been found two later ones, which appear to belong to a people unconnected with the earlier civilization.

This interesting information is given in the latest Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the year 1935-36, which records the arrival during the year of the expedition of the American School of Iranian and Indic Studies. Dr. E. J. H. Mackay, formerly of the Archaeological Survey, was the Field Director of the expedition.

Chanhu-daro in the Nawabshah District of Sind was the site selected for excavation by the expedition. That during the Mohenjodaro period Chanhu-daro was an important industrial town, specializing in the manufacture of beads and toys, is one of the conclusions reached as a result of the excavations made. Discoveries have also been made, which show not merely what the finished articles were, but also the successive stages of making beads out of fresh agate nodules.

The departmental programme of excavation was fairly well spread over Northern India within the limited funds available. In Sind two sites in the Khairpur State, viz., Dijijitakri and Kotasur have been explored. The 40 feet high mound at the former place has revealed five strata illustrating the earlier and later stages of the Indus Valley culture, and also at Kotasur, pottery of late prehistoric period with interesting painted designs, both geometrical and animal, has been brought to light

ECLECTICISM IN GUPTA PERIOD.

At Taxilla, the north-west portion of the monastery attached to the Dharamarajika stupa, was exposed, completing the lay out of the monastic complex. A hoard has been found of 500 coins, mostly of Vasudeva, the Kushan King, which fixes the date of the monastery as the 3rd Century A. D. Images of some Brahmanical deities, such as Vishnu and Kartikeya, have also been found at the place. The find of these Brahmanical images, in the Buddhist establishments of Taxilla before their destruction at the hands of the Hun hordes, it is said, exemplifies once more the eclectic tendency of the Gupta Empire.

Fresh excavations in Bihar have brought to light two more monasteries at Nalanda, and some interesting early relics of Naga worship at the Maniyar Math at Rajgir. At Lauriya Nandangarh, in the district of Champaran, excavations were conducted in several mounds with a view to examine the character of the remains. These remains, according to conclusions reached, appear to be of several Buddhist stupas, some of which date back to as early as the 4th century B. C. At Nandangarh, in a mound 82 feet high, discovery has been made of a basement wall of a colossal structure, with a number of re-entrant angles.

CITY OF MAHASTHAN.

In Bengal an interesting monument consisting of 170 chambers of shafts, which present a curios honey-combed appearance, have been unearthed at the Medh mound near Gokul in the Bogra District. The monuments here are nearly 1300 years old, being of the 6th or 7th Century A. D. and, according to archaeologists, appear to have been within the suburbs of the city of Mahasthan.

Other discoveries made during the year include a number of sites consisting of burial chambers in rock or pottery vases and urns in Malabar, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Cuddapah Districts in Madras, and an old brick monastery, close to the Somingyi pagoda at Myinpagan in Burma.

In Jaipur a unique circular Buddhist temple of the 3rd century B C. and a large monastery, which continued to be occupied up to the 1st Century A. D. have been brought to light by the local Director of Archaeological Survey.

The most important discovery of the year in Epigraphy, it is said, is that of four-stone pillars at Badva, in the Kotah State of Rajputana, recording the performance of a sacrifice by three sons of a Mokhari General, all dated in 295 Vikrama era, equivalent to 238 A.D.—A.P.

RAISING FUNDS FOR AIR SQUADRON

Penny Badges Sold In Streets

BRUSSELS (By Mail).

As part of a campaign to raise money to buy a protective squadron of aeroplanes, penny badges representing air wings are being sold in the streets of Belgian towns.

It is claimed that over £7,000 has already been raised by national subscription.

Each aeroplane will be named after one of the nine provinces of Belgium.

The aeroplanes are intended exclusively for the protection of the civil population in the event of invasion, and will not be used for foreign service outside Belgian territory.

The scheme has the patronage of King Leopold III and is under the auspices of the Belgian Government.

Other means of raising funds to buy the "Nine Provinces" squadron are occupying the minds of the organisers.

A special stamp issue has been suggested.—Reuter.

BIG QUANTITIES OF PETROL STORES

New Zealand Government's Precaution

WELLINGTON: (By Air Mail).

For use in the event of war, the New Zealand Government has imported and stored quantities of petrol, and will also, if a state of emergency arises, call to its aid all practical means of producing oils from coal, said the Minister of Mines, Hon. P. C. Webb, in an interview at Kotueka.

In the Government's extensive provisions against war emergencies, said Mr. Webb, the paramount importance of oil in the maintenance of major national industries, as well as in the defence of the Dominion, was kept well in mind. It was hoped that the prospecting for oil that was now going on would reveal supplies sufficient to remove the danger of a shortage, but the dominion would also have to face the problem of extracting oils from coal in order to be assured of supplies in the event of isolation.—Reuter.

Cementing Anglo-American Co-operation

"CHALLENGE TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY"

Congress Decision To Support Allabux Ministry

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

"The reported decision of the Congress to support the Allabux Ministry, despite their Wardha resolution to the contrary, will be construed as a challenge to the Muslim community, and taken as a declaration of war on the Muslims", declared Sheikh Abdul Majid, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, and prominent member of the Sind Assembly in a statement to the press.

"The Muslims accept the challenge and hold the Congress responsible for all the consequences" he added.—A. P

ART OF WAR

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" BEGINS PUBLICATION TOMORROW OF A SERIES OF FIVE TOPICAL ARTICLES BY A BRITISH MILITARY EXPERT. IN THE FIRST ARTICLE THE WRITER DISCUSSES THE EVOLUTION OF THE ART OF WAR THROUGH THE AGES AND THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF STRATEGY. THE WRITER OF THE SERIES IS AIR-COMMODORE LIONEL EVELYN CHARLTON.

GRUESOME FIND IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM Oct. 13.

The severed heads of two Moroccan Moslems, who had been missing for some time from Jerusalem were found inside a sack near the Damascus gate, Jerusalem. It is believed that the dead men were formerly bodyguards to the Mufti of Jerusalem,

Various cases of sniping, arson, and bomb-throwing were reported, including the killing of two Arabs one of whom was a brigand, killed by Government forces near Gaza airport.—Reuter.

ANTI-JEWISH DECF

BERLIN Oct. 15.

The number of Jewish solicitors who will probably be affected by the new anti-Jewish Decree in the old Reich is about two to three thousand. Those who will be allowed to practise as representatives of Jews will be known in future as Jewish Legal Advisers.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

HUNGARIANS' DEMAND

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15.

According to a message published in most of the newspapers, the Hungarians when the Conference met demanded a total area of 10,000 square kilometres, whereas in the final Czech offer the area was only 5,200 square kilometres. The population of the area demanded by the Hungarians according to the 1910 census is just over a million, whereas the population of the area offered by the Czechs, according to Czech figures is 420,000.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY CHANGTAIKWAN

TOKIO: October 15.

Military despatches from Yangtse area claim that the Japanese have this morning occupied Changtaikwan, 12 miles North of Sinyang.—Reuter.

Move To Request British Royal Family To Visit White House

Defensive Alignment Of World's Democracies Looms Large

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

According to American circles arrangements are being made for the visit of the British Royal family to White House, during the Canadian visit. President Roosevelt probably on that occasion will make an announcement concerning Anglo-American co-operation.

It is understood the gist of the announcement would be that America will now be ready to take active part in the mighty defensive alignment of the world's democracies. As the first sign of her new policy the United States may appoint a permanent Delegation to the League, and request the Council's permission to attend the sittings to voice President Roosevelt's opinion before taking votes.

Other plans concerning the Anglo-Franco-American co-operation comprise the opening of arms credits, conveying food and ammunition ships, and guarding of the French and British Pacific possessions in time of war.

NO FURTHER TALKS WITH JINNAH

Sind Premier On Contents Of His Last Letter To Muslim League Leader

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

"The door for negotiations with Mr. Jinnah has been banged absolutely for the present."

This was the reply of the Premier Khan Bahadur Allabux to the Associated Press to the pointed question whether the report that he was still negotiating with Mr. Jinnah was true.

The report originated on the basis of a personal letter which Khan, Bahadur Allabux addressed to Mr. Jinnah yesterday, and which Khan Bahadur Allabux says has no political significance. The continued stay of Mr. Jinnah in Karachi and his talks with the Hindu Minister, Mr. Nichaldas, yesterday, has also lent some strength to this report.—A. P.

JINNAH OUT TO MAKE SIND LEAGUE-MINDED

Visits Chief Towns Before Returning To Bombay

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

A three-day tour with a view to strengthen the Muslim League in the interior of Sind has been arranged for Mr. Jinnah. He is leaving Karachi to-morrow, on a visit to a number of chief towns in Upper Sind, including Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Nawabshah and Larkana. He will return to Karachi on Thursday in time to board a steamer for Bombay.

A Committee of the Muslim League has been appointed by Mr. Jinnah to organise the Muslim League throughout Sind. Its programme includes the establishment of League organisations in each district with a network of bodies in rural areas.—A. P.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT NOT IN SIGHT

Strike Possibility In Sarani Section

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

The negotiations going on between the Millowners' Association and Sarani Kamdar Association, for an amicable settlement, have so far proved fruitless. A last attempt at settlement will be made to-morrow, failing which the Sarani Kamdar Association will declare a strike of the operatives of the Sarani Department, which will lead to the automatic stoppage of all mills in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

Breakdown In Peace Talks: Strike To Commence To-morrow

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

The negotiations carried on by the Textile Labour Association with the Sarni Kamdar Association for a compromise of the dispute between the latter and the millowners broke down yesterday, and Sarni Kamdars are determined to put the threat of calling a general strike into action on Monday next.

The city will be confronted with a great textile crisis as all mills have to be closed down, throwing thousands of workers out of employment. The millowners are holding constant consultations among themselves for devising ways and means to face the situation.—United Press.

GANDHIJI MEETS RED SHIRT LEADERS

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

Soon after his arrival at Peshawar from Utmanzai, Mahatma Gandhi met some Red Shirt Leaders of Peshawar Tehsil, and discussed with them various matters relating to the Red Shirt Movement.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO KAIMATANG

Where Frontier Leader Proposes To Establish Training Centre For Red Shirts

UTMANZAI, Oct. 15.

Escorted by three Redshirt leaders and accompanied by Khan Abdul Gafarkhan, Mr Peyarelal and a small party, Mahatma Gandhi walking barefooted visited last evening a place called Kaimatang (about one and half miles from here). This is the alternative site where the "Frontier Gandhi" contemplates establishing the proposed training centre and workers home for the Khudai Khidmatgars.

'En route', the party forded the Swat river and a couple of rivulets and negotiated a number of stony uneven mounds. After a close inspection of the site and comparison of its advantages with those of the site which he saw near Marwadin, Mahatma Gandhi signified his approval of the latter place

Thousands of Red shirts are assembling at Shabkadar, their stronghold on October 16 to discuss the questionnaire which Gandhiji is reported to have placed before their leaders at Utmanzai on October 12. Great significance is attached to the deliberations of the forthcoming meeting of the Redshirts.—A. P

MAHATMA THANKS WELL-WISHERS

Gandhiji sends the following message in reply to birthday greetings:—

"Birthday greetings and blessings have been received from numerous friends in many parts of the world I beg to thank all the senders for their good wishes"

DHENKANAL S. O. S. TO MAHATMA

Troops Ordered To Proceed To Interior

CUTTACK, Oct. 14

Mr. Sarang Dar Das, Secretary of the Orissa States People's Conference has sent a wire to Gandhiji giving details at Dhenkanal on October 10 and 11.

Further reports received here state that troops which had been sent yesterday have been ordered to proceed into the interior of the State.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

UTMANZAI, Oct. 15.

The following tentative programme has been chalked out for Mahatma Gandhi's tour in the various districts of the province:

After leaving Peshawar City at 2 p.m. to-day he will tour Peshawar and Mardan districts till October 21. Afterwards he leaves for Kohat on October 21 and stays there till October 24, when he leaves for Bannu. After staying there upto the 26th he will leave for Dera Ismail Khan wherefrom he proceeds to Peshawar on November 1. He will stay in Peshawar to and will leave for Haripur on November 6. From there he will proceed to Abbottabad. He leaves Abbottabad for Peshawar on November 9.—United Press.

COMB-OUT FOR UNDESIRABLES

Aftermath Of Assassination Of Bulgarian Chief Of Staff

SOFIA, Oct. 13

A city-wide "comb-out" is being carried out by police and military in search for undesirable following the assassination of Maj.-Gen. Peef, (Bulgarian Chief of Staff. All traffic except those indispensable, are being stopped during the search.

An official announcement appeals to the population to keep quiet and help the police and military.

Many Macedonians and other suspects have already been arrested.—Reuter

GRAND DUKE CYRIL'S FUNERAL

New Pretender To Russian Throne

PARIS Oct. 14.

Grand Duke Vladimir, who, at the Council of the Romonoff family yesterday, was nominated pretender to the Russian throne, was the chief mourner at the funeral of his father, the late Grand Duke Cyril, here this morning.

The service, which was held in the White Russian Church was attended by all members of the family with the exception of the Grand Duke's second daughter, Grand Duchess Kyra, who is spending her honeymoon in the Far East. The Church was filled with members of the White Russian Colony.

The body of the late Grand Duke is being taken to Coburg by train to-night for internment.—Reuter.

JEWS BANNED FROM ENTERING PARKS

VIENNA (By Mail)

Jews are now banned by Police decree from entering every Viennese park and sitting down on any public benches in Vienna.

They have already been banned from entering the larger parks, and up to now, the great majority of benches in Vienna have borne the inscription, "one for Aryans."

This latest complete prohibition is said to be necessary because "repeated incidents have taken place."—Reuter.

U. S. Unemployment Problem

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Well-informed administration quarters disclose that a broad and new attack on the American unemployment problem is in the making, which may result in the presentation to the next Congress of a correlated programme for restoring work and opportunities in durable goods industries. No details, however, have been made known.—Reuter.

New Cycling Record

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Charles Holland, professional cyclist, broke the Land's End to London record, held by the Australian, Hubert Opperman, by covering the difficult hilly course of 287 miles in thirteen hours and 44 minutes, despite four punctures. He averaged 20.9 miles per hour. Opperman's previous record was fourteen hours and nine minutes.—Reuter.

Leader Of Empire Countries!

Sir Feroze Khan On India's Unparalleled Loyalty To. King

TORONTO, Oct. 15.

During the last 80 years what Britain had achieved in India was unparalleled in the history of the world. said Sir Feroze Khan Noon the High Commissioner for India speaking under the auspices of the National Council for Education of the Toronto University last night.

He added that India fully appreciated her connection with Britain and there would not be found in the Empire a country more loyal to the King than India.

Earlier in the evening Sir Feroze Khan Noon received the Honorary degree of Doctor of Law at the University.—Reuter

ITALIAN SPIES

Arrested On Egyptian Frontier

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

Three Italian spies entered the Egyptian frontier at night time from the Lybian side (Italian territory) dressed as Arabs of the Egyptian frontier. They were arrested by the Detective Intelligence Office of Egypt

Maps were found in their possession The Egyptian War Minister, the Higher Staff of Egyptian Headquarters and some Officers from British Embassy at Cairo, it is reported, are attending to the investigation which is held in camera

POLISH-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

Denial By Polish Embassy: No Exchange Of Population

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The recent Press reports concerning alleged Polish-German negotiations with regard to Danzig and alleged schemes for the transfer of populations by far-reaching transit arrangements across Polish territory, are emphatically denied by the Polish Embassy in London.

It says that no Polish-German exchanges on the Danzig or cognate subjects have taken place.—Reuter.

WORLD RECORD DIVIDEND EXPECTED

LONDON, Oct. 15.

That a world record totalisator dividend for a double event will be broken if an outsider wins the Cesarewitch is shown by announcement by the Race Course and Betting Control Board which shows that only seven persons, holding about 120 tickets between them, backed the Cambridgeshire winner Helleniqua in the boards autumn double event pool.

Even if well-backed horses like Burbonnet and Blackspeck win there is nearly £2,500 for half a crown and if an outsider is successful £12,417 can be won. The present record is £5,062 for ten shillings on Grand National day for the Battleship and Barbadeche double.—Reuter.

German Minister's Balkan Tour

SOFIA, Oct. 15.

Herr Funk, the German Minister for Economics, left here on conclusion of a three-day-visit in the course of the Balkan trade drive.—Reuter.

STABILISATION ON RHINELAND

'Franco-German Rapprochement Only Guarantee'

PARIS, Oct. 15.

It is alleged that the claims and aspirations of the so-called Autonomists or Separationists in Alsace-Lorraine which was returned to France after the Great War have been brought to the notice of the French Public.

M. Fuchs, Deputy for Mulhouse, is to question M. Daladier on "the tendencious campaign undertaken simultaneously in certain French, British and American papers throwing doubt on the repeated declarations of the German Chancellor relating to territorial disinterestedness of Germany towards France."

M. Fuchs declares that there is no Hitler propaganda in Alsace and Citizens of Alsace Lorraine are mobilised and calmly resolved to defend their national soil against any aggressor. He adds that at the same time Alsace advocates Franco German rapprochement as the only guarantee for stabilisation on Rhineland. Authoritative circles in Paris declares that sectional unrest among a most minute portion of population of Alsace Lorraine is bound to occur from time to time as in Brittany.

M. Rosse, Deputy for Colmar and owner of an Alsatian newspaper, who is described in the Foreign Press as leading the Autonomists has sent a protest to M. Chautemps, Minister in Charge of Alsace Lorraine, indignantly denying the statements that he is demanding separation of Alsace Lorraine from France and incorporation with Germany. This, writes M. Rosse, is to furnish Germany with arguments for action which might have the most disastrous consequences. No one in Alsace thinks of rising against the Nation.—Reuter.

SUBHAS POSTPONES DEPARTURE

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President has postponed his departure till to-morrow. —A. P.

SUBHAS BABU VISITS ACME MFG. CO. FACTORY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tribute to the achievement of the Acme Manufacturing Company Limited, the premier Indian manufacturers of builders in hardware in Bombay, was paid by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, during his visit to the factory this afternoon.

He was taken round the factory by Seth Mathuradass Vissanji, the Managing Director and Seth Vithaldas Kanji, Director of the Central Bank of India. He was much impressed by the up-to-date manufactures of the factory, and observed that this was the go-ahead type of industrialism which the Congress sought to emulate in other sphere through their newly-formed National Planning Committee. He congratulated Seth Mathuradas Vissanji on his achievement, and declared that his valuable advice and co-operation would be highly valued by the Committee.

In the afternoon he was closeted with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at Meherabad for a long time.

Mr. Bose will meet the Ministers of the Bombay Government at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Meherabad.

As at present arranged he leaves Bombay for Calcutta tomorrow evening by the Calcutta Mail, and will halt for a day at Nagpur.

LONDON STRIKE ENDS

Workers Satisfied With Company's Guarantees

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The strike of London L.M.S. workers has come to an end.

A mass meeting of strikers this morning decided to accept the N.U.R. excutive's advice to return to work in view of the Company's guarantee that there will be no victimisation.

The men resume work on Sunday at midnight.

The company has promised to negotiate with the Union concerning conditions of service and membership of the Union.—Reuter

RAILWAYMEN ASKED TO RESUME WORK

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The N. U. R. Executive after a meeting lasting until the early hours of this morning issued a statement renewing its appeal to the railway strikers to return to work.

The statement pointed out that a meeting had been held with the Company and arrangements had been made for the men to resume duty. The strikers are meeting at ten this morning.—Reuter.

WILL HITLER AND MUSSOLINI CLASH?

French Press On Hungarian Minority Problem

PARIS, October 15.

The press this morning occupies itself in discussing the Hungarian Minority Problem in Czechoslovakia and France's position in the Central European affairs.

The "Petit Parisien" commentator writes that it seems that Sgr. Mussolini who learned from hard experiences in the Austrian Anschluss and annexation of the Sudetenland is anxious to put a check on German expansion in Central Europe.

On the other hand, Herr Hitler plainly wishes to profit by the propitious hour to stretch out the tentacles of the Reich as far as he can towards the south-east.

It will be curious to see how the two members of the axis will go about effecting a compromise that will fulfil to an equal degree their respective wishes.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MILITARY 'PLANES FOR ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The licences for shipment of over 25 million dollars worth of American military 'planes to England were issued in September, according to an announcement by the State Department.

The licences represent the orders for 400 'planes recently placed with two American manufacturers. There were no actual shipments in September.—Reuter.

NAZI BAN ON JEWISH LAWYERS

BERLIN, October 15.

Jews are barred from the legal profession under a decree promulgated to-day, which is described as a supplementary law to the Reich citizenship laws.

Solicitors' licences terminate on November 30 in the old Reich and December 31 in Austria.—Reuter.

MUHAMMADABAD'S DONATION TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The Raja of Muhammadabad has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the All India Muslim League. —United Press.

Voluntary Services For War Time

British Cabinet To Consider Scheme

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A Government scheme for resisting and organising on a voluntary, but national basis, men and women whose services may be available in war time is forecast by several newspapers to-day.

It is suggested that the plan includes circularising all householders asking all members of a household to give details of any technical or other special abilities and what form of national service is preferred.

"Daily Telegraph" believes that the scheme will be considered by the Cabinet shortly and that necessary legislation may be laid before Parliament soon after the new session opens on November 1.—Reuter.

Eden Urges Speeding Up

Britain Must End Armed Truce And Prepare For Ordered World

LONDON. Oct. 14.

Mr. Eden speaking at Cardiff called for a united national endeavour on a scale never before attempted in peace time and in which party and class differences should be sunk. He believed that the response from the nation to an appeal for service would be overwhelming and immediate.

Though war had been averted this was no time to lapse back into easy-going and comfortable life. Far-reaching social and economic changes might be required. An agreement of the active support of all classes must be forthcoming if the national defences were to be put on a secure basis. It must be something similar in energy and enthusiasm shown by the dictatorship countries.

Urging the speeding up of Britain's rearmaments, Mr. Eden said: The continuance of our present methods meant a permanent inferiority. The democracies should seek to adjust relations with the dictatorships. What was needed was not an armed truce, but an ordered world. Britain's strength and unity would be a contribution to the peace.

Mr. Eden advocated a broadly-based national Government as the only basis on which the nation could meet the competition awaiting her—Reuter

AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS PALESTINE

Rights And Interests Will Be Protected By All Means

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

The State department has made a statement that the United States would take all necessary measures for the protection of American rights and interests in Palestine.

It is explained that this is in reply to many telegrams and letters received by the Depatment with regard to the reported change in British policy.—Reuter.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, left for Mussoorie where he will stay for a week. He is expected in Allahabad during the next week.

Making Up Differences Amicably?

Hungary Agrees To Renew Talks With Czechoslovakia

FRANCE READY FOR SACRIFICES

LONDON: October 15.

It is believed that Hungary and Czechoslovakia are resuming negotiations of their own accord, Reuter is informed in authoritative quarters.

PARIS CONFIRMATION

PARIS.—Hungary has now agreed to renew direct talks with Czechoslovakia, Reuter learns authoritatively. As a result, the idea of an immediate conference of the Four Munich Powers to arbitrate on Hungary's claims, which was mooted yesterday, has been abandoned.

Considerable satisfaction over this announcement is felt in the French diplomatic quarters, which were not in favour of a further meeting of the Four Powers for the present. French circles are not inclined to be perturbed over M. Chvalkovsky's visit to Berlin, and do not construe the talk there as meaning that Czechoslovakia is slowly coming under the thumb of Germany.

FRANCE READY FOR SACRIFICES

On the contrary, such talks are regarded as natural. France, like Britain, is prepared to make sacrifices to enable a new Czechoslovakia to arise from the ruins, and it appears that France is ready to aid her with easier customs duties.—Reuter.

EARLIER

HUNGARY APES HITLER

Sequel To Deadlock In Prague-Budapest Negotiations

BUDAPEST: Oct. 14.

The Government have ordered the calling up of five classes.

Ex-Premier, Doctor D'Aranyi, flew to Munich this evening. He is expected to see Herr Hitler and M. Chvalkovsky at Berchtesgaden where, it is suggested, a real decision with regard to the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia may be reached on principle.

Well-informed quarters state that Hungary has received assurances of full support from Italy and Poland.—Reuter.

The Communique announcing the calling up of five classes asserts that the reasons for the action were the threats by Czechoslovakia during the negotiations at Komarom and the combined military measures introduced by her

Two classes, namely 1908-11, must report to the regiments on October 17, it is stipulated in the communique.

Notes To Four Powers

In the event of a decision regarding the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia being reached in principle at the present conversations at Munich, where the ex-Premier, Doctor D'Aranyi, saw Herr Hitler yesterday after the latter had talked with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, M. Chvalkovsky, it is thought that there may be no need for Hungary to appeal for an immediate meeting of the four powers Such a meeting is provided for under the Munich plan.

It is pointed out in official circles that the notes sent to the four powers by Hungary yesterday morning were in the nature of a report on the Komarom Conference giving the reasons for the breakdown

Support From Italy And Poland

In connection with the report vouched for in well-informed quarters that Hungary has received full assurances of support from Italy and Poland, it is interesting to note that Count Osaky, Chef De Cabinet to the Hungarian Foreign Minister, who is now in Rome, is expected to have talks with Signor Mussolini.

A semi-official statement denies that the Hungarian Irregulars have caused troubles in Ruthenia. On the contrary it alleges that there is Czech terror in parts of Ruthenia.

It is gathered from German sources here that Germany intends to ask Hungary to enter into an economic customs union with her.

German Pressure On Czechs

A clearcut statement on German's attitude towards Czechoslovakia is contained in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz," which is the mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office.

It says, "Future German Czechoslovak relations will depend on the manner in which Czechoslovakia endeavours to mould its neighbourliness with Germany in Europe. The possibilities of fruitful co-operation—for both parties—certainly exist. For the future ways are open in every direction.

The Reich is interested in calm and stable conditions in the region taken up by the Czech and Slovak nations. It, therefore, regards, for this reason alone, an early and just settlement of the Hungarian claims in the sense of a clean separation of both peoples as a necessity which brooks no delay.—Reuter.

300 HUNGARIAN TERRORISTS CAPTURED

Brother Of Nazi Leader Among Captives

PRAGUE, Oct. 15.

Some 300 Hungarian terrorists, who were surrounded and captured by the Czechoslovak authorities in the woods near Berehovo, include several intellectuals, notably brother of Major Szlasi, the Hungarian Nazi leader who recently was sentenced to imprisonment.—Reuter.

MRS. K. P. R. PILLAI GETS 18 MONTHS' S. I

8th President Of Travancore State Congress

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 15.

The eighth president of the Travancore State Congress, Mrs. K. P. Raman Pillai, was sentenced, to-day, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to 18 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, in default, four more months' simple imprisonment.—A P.

LEGIONARIES BID FAREWELL

Foreign Volunteers Stage March Past Before Embarkation

BARCELONA, Oct. 14.

At a farewell ceremony in honour of the International brigade, Lt.-Col. Lister, Chief of the Fifth Army Corps, said that the name of the Brigade would be identified for ever with the glory of Spain.

He added that the Brigade left them "capable of winning our victory. The Brigade formed the forty-seventh division of the fifth army corps.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TROOPS LEAVING SPAIN

Deadly Battle On Ebro Front

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The first foreign volunteers to leave Spain are saying farewell. Behind them the civil war rages on. Republican Nationalist communiques record a pitched battle on land and in the air on the Ebro battlefield where an attack and counterattack resulted in little change of territory.

Bitter fighting has also broken out again on the central Tagus and southwest Estramadura fronts claiming, according to rival claims, a heavy toll of casualties.—Reuter

Italian Legionaries Leaving Spain

SEVILLE, Oct. 14.

Thirteen trainloads of Italian legionaries have left for Cadiz where they embark to-day for Italy

Peasants in the fields left their work to wave farewell as they passed. Thousands of Sevillians thronged the gaily decorated streets this afternoon to applaud a legionaries' marchpast.

There will be further farewell ceremonies at Cadiz prior to embarkation on four troopships which have arrived from Naples.—Reuter.

International Commission Leaving For Spain

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 14.

The International Commission for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain which held its first meeting here yesterday is leaving for Spain to-morrow.—Reuter.

REPUBLIC GOLD FOR FRANCE

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 14.

Fourteen lorries, bringing gold and silver bullion worth about 200 million francs, from Republican Spain have arrived at Le Perthus 'en route' to Paris as payment for purchases of the Republican Government abroad.—Reuter.

London Rly. Strike May End

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Despite the strikers decision it is understood that the National Union of Railwaymen believes that the men will accept its recommendation when they have an opportunity of discussing the situation in which event general resumption of work by Monday at the latest is anticipated.

The discussions between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Company this evening have given rise to the supposition that a settlement is in sight.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Mahajani's Resolution To Provide Facilities Carried In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at one noon to-day to discuss non-official bills and resolutions.

Hon. Mangaldas Pakvasa, president presided.

Mr. S. H. Shah at the outset moved the First Reading of his bill to amend the Insolvency Act. The Bill seeks to do away with the provision preventing judgment creditor from arresting judgment debtor except under certain circumstances.

Home Minister Munshi stated that while Government were one with the mover for such reform in the Act. it would be better if this present bill were withdrawn. Government had themselves drafted one bill with the same purpose and the same would soon be presented to the House.

Mr. Shah thereupon withdrew his bill.

ABOLISH KHOTI SYSTEM

Mr. S. C. Joshi then introduced his Bill to abolish Khoti system and a bill to amend the Hereditary Offices Act.

On the request of Prof. Davar himself further consideration of his resolution about starting a Vocational Department in the Bombay University, consideration of which had been adjourned last session was once more postponed.

Mr. Morarji Desai then replied to Mr. B. N. Karanjia's resolution partly discussed during the last session about establishing employment bureaus for the registration of unemployed and finding suitable appointments for Indians. Hon. Mr. Desai stated that although Government agreed with the object of the resolution which was laudable they could not accept it as its acceptance would mean Government's liability to carry it out. Situated as Government at present were and with their present finances, they could ill afford to shoulder this responsibility. Further it was not that they had influence with capitalists or industrialists who would employ men on Government's recommendation. He thought therefore that the bureau if it merely registers the names of those without employment would serve no purpose. The resolution was then negatived

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Principal Mahajani then moved his resolution recommending Government to move the India Government to provide facilities for introduction of compulsory military training in the University Training Corps for two years at least for every college student before he took his degree.

Principal Mahajani stated that as one connected with the studentworld for years, he was convinced that the introduction of compulsory military training would change the entire outlook of the student's life.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the resolution. He said that if he had the power he would have introduced it long ago.

Professor Davar said that if not for attack, at least for self defence the younger generation had to be given military training.

Premier Kher said that he had his sympathy and support for the resolution although its practical accomplishment was difficult, due to the financial position of the Government of India. He also referred to Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of "Non-Violent Army" and said that the fact that there existed a school of thought in the country which did not think of defence of the country in terms of force cannot be overlooked.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. D. N. Deodhekar then moved a resolution urging the appointment of a committee to draft a scheme for the provision of military training to students in schools and colleges but it was negatived after the Premier explaining that no useful purpose would be served by accepting it when they had already accepted Principal Mahajani's resolution.

JUDICIARY V. EXECUTIVE.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved a resolution about the early separation of Judiciary and Executive.

The Home Minister Mr. Munshi pointed out that by the new Government of India Act the High Court and Higher Judiciary had been placed far beyond the reach of provincial ministry and Government had therefore thought of the only other way namely of appointing more subjudges. This however required additional expenditure which Government could not spare at the moment.

This resolution also was rejected.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES DEPT.

That the Director of Industries be instructed not to supply information to the Director of Information or Indian Industrial Council or Bureau for the purposes of transmission of same to scientific institutions abroad was the object of the next resolution moved by Mr. B. N. Karanjia. He complained that valuable information about researches was made available to the people outside India, when the same was refused to Indians.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Industries Minister, stated that he had ordered discontinuance of that practice, which had existed since 1923, under some agreement between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. He further stated that now only bare facts were furnished to the Indian Industrial Bureau while important research results were not given out.

INSURANCE BUSINESS AND INDIAN COS.

Mr. Karanjia then withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Shantilal Shah then moved a resolution urging Government to place their insurance business with purely Indian companies and to publish the list of approved Indian insurance companies which are Indian-registered, Indian-managed and three-fourths capital of which is Indian.

Prof. Davar pointed out that the condition of Indian management for approval would do injustice to the greatest Indian insurance company who had an English manager under contract for several years. The Finance Minister, Mr. Latthe, stated that Government had already passed orders for placing Government insurance with Indian companies. He was however not agreeable to the idea of publishing the list of approved companies. He said that in such case Government would have to judge every Company on its financial footing, and selection and publication of some of them was sure to harm the interests of several others whom Government would like themselves to stand on their own legs. Mr. Shah in pursuance of the Minister's wish withdrew the latter portion of his resolution, and the remaining was then carried by the House.

The House then adjourned to 2 p.m. on Monday, when further non-official business will be considered.

DELHI RETURNS TO NORMAL

But Police Pickets In Danger Zones Continue

NEW DELH, Oct. 15.

Complete peace now reigns in Delhi and no reports of any act of rowdyism have been received by the police to-day.

Almost all shops in the affected areas are open, which fact is indicative of the return of confidence among people.

Except for the continuance of strong police pickets in all danger zones and patrolling of streets there are no other signs of any abnormality in the usual routine of daily life in the city.

The joint appeal issued over the signatures of leading citizens of all shades of opinion seems to have had a beneficial effect and has undoubtedly hastened the rehabilitation of peaceful conditions.—A. P.

GENERAL ELECTION IN NEW ZEALAND

Thumping Labour Majority

WELLINGTON, Oct. 15.

The final state of parties on the completion of the general election is as under:—

Labour 55 and National Party 25 (as compared with the dissolution figures of Labour 55, N. P. 19 and Independents 6).

The state of parties at 9-30 p.m. (local time) gave Labour 27 seats, Nationals 5 and Independent 1.

Early returns show that Labour is retaining its hold on the city seats mostly with comfortable majorities, and also in many provincial centres.

The Prime Minister Mr. Savage is commanding a lead in his constituency. Labour has won Welling West, the woman candidate defeating an Independent member of long service whose seat was regarded as safe.—Reuter.

PACIFIC LOCOMOTIVE COMMITTEE SAILS

Report Will Be Completed In London, Says Chairman

After a six weeks' investigation tour of India, the Chairman and members of the Pacific Locomotive Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the design, purchase and continued purchase of XB engines, sailed from Bombay for London by the mail steamer "Narkunda", on Saturday.

Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, the Chairman of the Committee, said that the Committee had a successful and instructive tour over the main trunk routes of the country and had particularly noted the effects of the monsoon.

The members had also the opportunity of visiting 13 workshops and running sheds. They also made a considerable number of detailed inspections, by trolley and otherwise, of the many varieties of permanent way.

Lt.-Col. Mount said that the inquiry had not yet been completed and some work remained to be done in England. The Committee hoped to complete their report in London without undue delay. The report would be submitted to the Government of India.

In conclusion Lt.-Col Mount said: "I need hardly add that we, on our part, are very anxious to render all the assistance we can in connection with the problem of safe operation of Pacific locomotives in India."

The other members of the Committee who sailed were: Mr. Raymond Carpmael, Mr. W. A. Stanier, M. Leguille, Rai Bahadur P. L. Dhawan, (members), and K. C. Bakhle, secretary.

MUIRHEAD'S INTEREST IN LABOUR AND AGRICULTURE

Interviews Bombay Premier By Appointment

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, met Lt.-Col. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India, last, evening, at the Government House, by appointment.

It is understood, that the interview lasted for an hour, during which they are reported to have discussed Indian affairs in general, and particularly labour education, and agricultural problems of this Province. Lt.-Col. Muirhead, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministers of Agriculture and Labour in England, some time ago, evinced keen interest in Labour and Agricultural questions in this country.—A. P.

BANNU RAID ENQUIRY COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Deputation Express Dissatisfaction To Gandhiji

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

A deputation of Bannu Hindus, which met Dr. Khan Sahib, this afternoon, later waited on Gandhiji and expressed its dissatisfaction against the composition of the Enquiry Committee to investigate the Bannu raid.

The deputationists emphasised that, in order to win over public confidence, it was of paramount importance that the Government should either revise the personnel of the Committee, or include another member in whom the public had confidence.

Gandhiji asked them to supply him, before he reaches Bannu on October 24, a full statement containing their grievances and also proofs, if any, in support thereof.

Gandhiji granted a brief interview to Pir Shahanshah, a prominent Congressman of Kohat, when the latter placed before Gandhiji the grievances of the people of Teri State.—A. P.

ZANZIBAR INDIAN IN BOMBAY

Mr. V. S. Patel, Secretary, Indian National Association, Zanzibar, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by s.s. "Karanja" and was received at the docks by Mr. Tyebali, the President of the Zanzibar Indian National Association and Mr. A. Waiz, Secretary of Imperial Citizenship Association, Mr. Patel left for Santa Cruz where he would stay with some friends.

L. S. ACADEMY STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

PATNA, Oct. 15.

Fifteen students of Laheria Sarai academy, Darbhanga District, commenced a hunger-strike this morning following alleged ill-treatment and victimisation according to a report received here. —A. P.

JIM MOLLISON TO MARRY MRS. HUSSEY.

The airman Jim Mollison is to be married next week, in Caxton Hall Register Office, to Mrs. Phyllis Louis Hussey, the former wife of Captain Andrew Hussey.

Mrs. Hussey owns plantations in Jamaica.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 7, 1994
Muslim: Shabar 21, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 11, 1308
Hightide: 4-51; 16-51
Lowtide: 11-14; 22-52
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

Labour Rally Day Kamgar Maidan at 4-30 p.m.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL

A prize distribution ceremony of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the school premises.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 when Pandit Ramchandra will deliver a lecture on Arya Samaj in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi)

PUBLIC MEETING OF LORRY-WALLAS

A meeting of the Lorrywallas of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. opposite Wadi Bunder Goods Shed to discuss the increased motor tax action.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam near Boribunder Station. From 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Thulapuranam will be conducted daily at 3-30 p.m. from Monday the 17th instant in the Samaj Hall by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Return of Cycles" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Under the auspices of the Hindi Pracharak Mandal, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay Acharya Kaka Kalekar will address on 'Our National language and its script' at the Women's Unity Club Hall, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati Seaface to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The Annual General Meeting of the above Institute, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m (S.T.) at Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB

A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab will be held at 6 Thomas Street Colaba to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Subject Co-operative Study of ancient and modern Arabic, by Allama Shubaili (Khan Bahadur).

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The Adjourned Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. at K. V. E. N School premises, Fort.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a Public Debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "The Strength of Japan is the strength of the East." Dr. T. Altmann, will propose and Mr. Coelho will oppose the proposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the teachers' Association Mr. F. K. Durrani will deliver a lecture on the 'Philosophy of Iqbal' at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 17th instant.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Painted Desert" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"There's Always a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Convict 99" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Mysterious Pilot" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
METRO—"Arsene Lupin Returns" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Sheik" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopichand" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—We're Going to be Rich" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bad Man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PAL KSHTRIYA SABHA

A meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at Maharashtra Arya Samaj, De Lisle Road, Parel (opposite B.B. and C.I. Rly. Work Shop).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

N. K. G. S. B CO-OP. BANK

A Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the bank premises.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO DR. R. Y. RANE

Under the joint auspices of (1) Kamgar Special English Classes, (2) Bharat Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, (3) Sonavdeker Shri Ling Sarvajanik Samaj and (4) Tulsulker Aikyavardhak Samaj, a public reception will take place in honour of Dr. R. Y. Rane, at the premises of Kamgar Special English Classes, Currey Road, Bombay 13, today (Sunday), at 3-15 p.m. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will preside.

RAISA FUND ANNIVERSARY

The 33rd anniversary of Paisa Fund, will be celebrated in Bombay at the Saraswati Hall, Aryan Education Society Angre Wadi to-day (Sunday), from 9 to 11 p.m. There will be a lecture and pan-supari party.

This function will be held under the auspices of the Paisa Fund Uttejak Mandal. Vaidya Appashastri Sathe will preside.

LATEST HOURS OF POSTING

Saturday the 22nd. October 1938, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Diwali" the following will be the latest hour of posting for the outward English Mail closing at the Bombay General Post Office on the 22nd October 1938.

Unregistered correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.
Unregistered with late fee of 1/2 anna up to 11-45 a.m. on Saturday.
Unregistered with late fee of 1 anna up to 12-0 noon on Saturday.
Registered correspondence upto 7-0 p.m. on Friday.
Parcels upto 6-0 p.m. on Friday.
Money Orders upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday.
Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hours.
No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-offices.

Congress Offer To U. P. Zemindars

Prospects Of Agreement On Tenancy Bill Provisions

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

It is considered very likely that the Congress High Command's offer of arbitration in the U. P Tenancy conundrum will be accepted by the zemindars.

Sardar Patel is stated to have been invited by a Congress zemindar to Allahabad where the zemindars of Agra are holding a Conference on October 17 to consider the High Command's offer and which some prominent taluqdars of Oudh are also attending.

The Taluqdars, it is understood, may clarify their position at a conference they are holding today at Unao under the presidentship of the Raja of Jehangirabad. The Tenancy Bill will be introduced in the U. P. Assembly on October 17 and an agreement, if any, will have to be reached within the next few days before the Assembly takes up the Second Reading of the Bill, for the Government feel the urgency of the measure which cannot be indefinitely postponed

On the other hand, certain zemindar quarters feel that arbitration by the Congress High Command which will be binding on both parties will be more desirable than the passage of the Bill in the ordinary course in the Assembly where socialists and Kisan Sabhaites will try to make it more stringent.—A. P.

Nurie To Visit Phalton And Sangli

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works will leave Poona (by car) on October 19 for Phalton to attend a demonstration of agricultural, road and earth moving mechinery at the Phalton Sugar Works.

Leaving Phalton the same day he will visit Sangli on October 20 to preside over the celebrations of the Madrasai Hidayatul Islam, and return to Poona on October 21

V. VARDHAK VAISHYA YUVAK SANGH

The first anniversary function of the above Institution will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, when Dr. V. B. Gandhi will preside.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

The adjourned Annual General Body meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe's Consulting Rooms, Dhun Bldg., 213 Charni Road, Girgaum.

LABOUR CONFERENCE TO-DAY

The Labour Conference, which was to be held on the 2nd October had to be postponed owing to inclement weather, will now be held to-day at 5 p. m., at Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Messrs. S. C. Joshi, Bakhale, Mirajkar, Joglekar, Nimbkar, Dange, Ranadive, Deshpande and other leaders will be the principal speakers.

Representatives of Trade Union from all over the Presidency, such as Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Gokak, Hubli and other industrial centres are attending the Conference which will consider resolution on the Industrial Disputes Bill, Government's challenge to the B.P.T.U.C., on the proposed "One Day" General Strike and on other matters of vital interest to the workers.

Weather Report

POONA, Oct. 15.

Rainfall has been local in the United Provinces and East Central Provinces while a few falls have been reported from Assam, Bengal, Orissa, North Hyderabad and extreme South Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tezpur and Zambalpur half inch, Gorakhpur, Benares, Pendra and Kanker quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

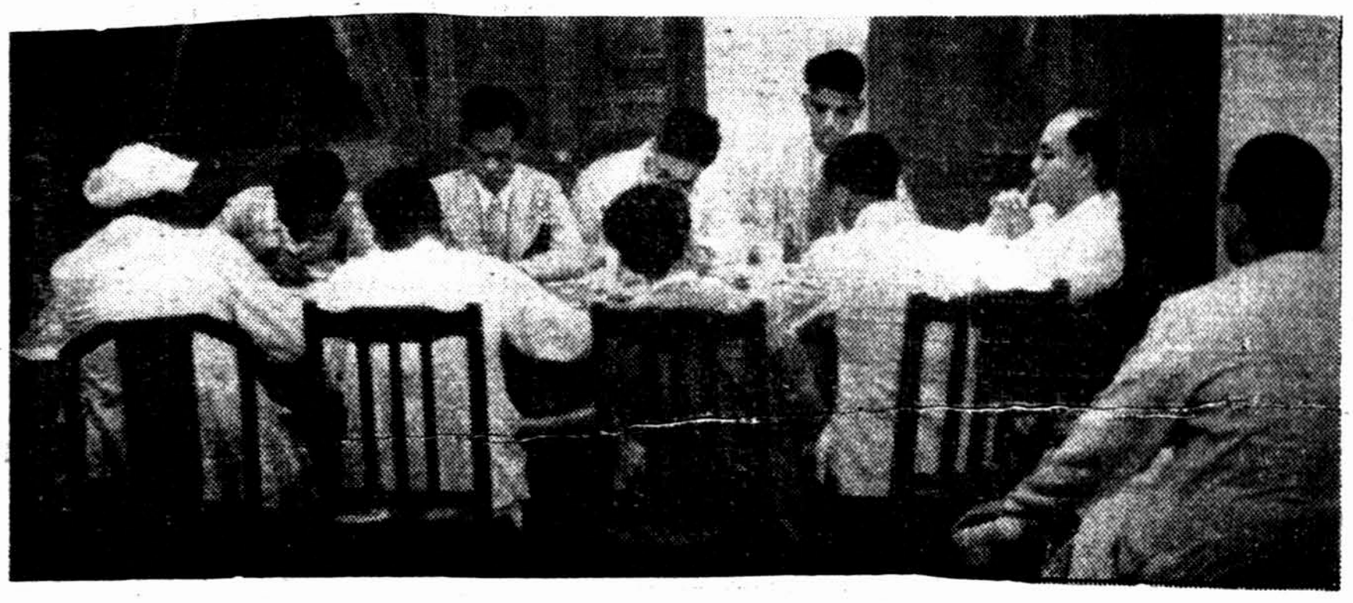
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.021 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees 4.7 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.4 degrees 1.5 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 15.17 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 90.88 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-10-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



Bombay Press Representatives interview Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at his residence on Friday night.

United India Is Our Historical Destiny

Two-Fold Aspect Of Purna Swaraj

Sarat Bose Defines It As Actievement, Of Full Freellom And Complete Democracy

MYSORE: October 15.

"THE NATIONALISM OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IS NOT OF THE NARROW, COMMUNAL AND SECTIONAL TYPE. IT WOULD NOT REST SATISFIED WITH FREEDOM FROM ALIEN SHACKLES ALONE. IN ITS VIEW, THE FREEDOM IN EXTERNAL RELATIONS MUST BE COMPLETED AND BROADENED BY FREEDOM WITHIN AND EQUALITY OF RIGHTS FOR ALL INDIANS," thus observed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, presiding over the Mysore State Students' Conference, to-day.

Explaining the meaning of 'Purna Swaraj' to the students, Mr. Bose said:——

"It has two aspects: one external and the other internal. Externally it means the attainment by India of the status of a fully Sovereign State, free to choose its partners and associations in a wider comity of nations, whether already existing or likely to emerge in the future. Internally, it means the establishment of complete democratic government within the borders of India."

Mr. Bose said he was almost certain about the ultimate success in securing untramelled power in the Provinces of British India. He observed that they would have to carry the fight a stage further and establish the power of the Congress and with it, of the popular will in the fields where they did not yet exercise an effective voice.

DENIAL OF BIRTHRIGHT

These fields were mainly two, the Central Government and the Indian States. "So far as the Central Government is concerned" continued Mr. Bose, "the necessary prelude to an extension of democratic principles to that sphere is the resistance to the federal scheme as it has been drawn up and enacted. In this scheme, dyarchy, which was discredited and found to be unworkable in the Provinces in British India, is seen at its worst. At the Centre, the Government of India Act. of 1935 bans for all times not solely the control but the participation even of the Indian people in defence and external affairs. This is a denial of the birthright of a nation, in which no Indian with any self-respect, whatever the shade of his political opinion, can for a moment acquiesce.

INDIAN STATES

Dealing with the question of the Indian States, Mr. Bose stated: "I would reiterate my belief that the introduction of the democratic form of government in them is inevitable sooner or later. But the extension of the Congress organisation to them presents problems of its own. The power and prestige of the Indian National Congress in British India and its net-work of organisation there have not been a quick growth. It took nearly forty years of intense efforts and untold sacrifice to make the Congress the premier political organisation in British India, and this development was the result not of external but internal vitality. For the Congress to be robust in the States, it must also follow the same principles and travel the same path. We feel that the freedom movement is likely to be more spontaneous and have a broader basis, if it draws its main strength from the people of the States.

INDIA IS INDIVISIBLE

One of the considerations which awaited solution was the realisation of the essential unity of India, said Mr. Bose. The federal constitution, the Hindu-Moslem question, the relations of the British Indian Provinces, among themselves and the relations of the Indian States with British India, the internal regime of the States, the search for a common language for India, and many other problems had focussed attention on the subject. "For one thing, I know India is geographically, economically and therefore strategically one", he went on to say and continued: "No amount of ingenuity will ever be able to parcel out India into units which can exist as self-contained economic entities or can be defended separately. The moment we begin to think of organising the economic life of India on a sound basis or of defending her against foreign aggression, our schemes are sure to break the bounds of provincial demarcations, till they embrace the entire region marked off from the rest of the world by the great mountain barriers on the North and the seas on the other sides".

He proceeded: "It is true there is in India to-day a wide range of variations in culture, language, ethnology, religion, and social customs. But in magnifying these in the fashion of tendencious foreign writers, we forget the essential unity of India, we forget the single all-India prototype to which all the regional and sectional variations conform."

Elsewhere in his speech, he said, "my conception of the complete unification of India at no distant future is based on the conviction that this unification is India's historical destiny. The desire for unity is not a new yearning in India, nor the process of unification a recent growth".

Referring to a murmer which was heard in certain circles that the Congress was drifting toward an intolerance of views and ideals which were not officially its own, and for this reason progressive thought would find less and less encouragement at its hands, Mr. Bose remarked that there could be no greater pity than if this judgment were to become widespread, for "the Congress is not a static body either in cadre or in doctrine. Through decades the Congress had led the freedom movement, and its leadership has not been based on a deception".

In respect of industrialism, Mr. Bose stated that India offered a field comparable in many respects to Russia and the United States, and he thought that the industrial revolution would pass over India like a steam roller flattening out all the petty diversities which at this hour clung to their separate existence and impeded the full growth of the Indian nation.

APPEAL TO YOUTH

Speaking to the youth of India, he said: "Indeed, the youth of India would be untrue to the universal religion of youth, if it did not bring all the wealth of their idealism to the freedom movement. Only youth has the priceless gift of spiritual vision and the couarge to resist the fainthearted and sluggard's dread of untrodden paths. Their vision and courage are necessary to spiritualise politics and give a new soul to our national movement. It was for these reasons that the Indian National Congress wants the co-operation of the youth of India just as everywhere else in the world".
—A. P.

Bai Munni Bai will give a selection of her songs on the occasion of the performance of the Urdu play: "Zindagi-ka-Naksha" by the Cosmopolitan Dramatic Club, in aid of the Sawantwadi Urdu School at 9 p.m. on Tuesday next (Oct. 18th) in the Balliwalla Grand Theatre.

For Europe's Appeasement

Chamberlain Out For Four-Power Pact

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The "Sunday Pictorial" gives complete details of the Hitler-Chamberlain five point plan of European settlement on the basis of a Four-Power Pact.

Swiftly, in two hours' talk on Friday morning, the two statesmen came to a far-reaching provisional agreement.

If it is ratified it will assure peace for Europe for many years.

Hitler is to submit the plan to Mussolini.

Chamberlain has sent it to Daladier.

By the end of this week, it is expected, full agreement will be reached.

Five Points

Here are the five points:—

MEDITERRANEAN APPEASEMENT.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT.

AIR PACT.

GENERAL LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS AND NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

And here are the details:—

MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT.

Four-Power conference in Rome as early as possible to discuss the Spanish problem.

Italy and Germany will be ready to withdraw from Spain and recommend Franco to conclude an armistice.

They ask, however, for guarantees of non-interference of Russia.

This would be assured by formation in Spain of a neutral Government.

A special advisory commission would be formed by Britain, France, Germany and Italy to help the Spanish Government in the reconstruction of the country.

ECONOMIC PACT.

Before the end of the year the four Powers will appoint experts to study economic and financial problems. They will meet in London.

A pact of economic non-aggression may be signed to avoid unfair competition, such as dumping of subsidised exports.

Special credits may be offered to Germany and Italy for the purchase of raw materials.

COLONIES.

Early next year a Four-Power conference will examine German colonial claims. Germany is ready to limit her colonial ambitions provided she gets credits and easy access to colonial markets.

AIR PACT.

When all these questions are settled, the four Powers will conclude an air pact and invite other Powers, including the U. S. A. and Russia, to a conference for limitation of armaments.

A general non-aggression pact in Europe may be signed.

To prepare all these conferences Mr. Chamberlain will go shortly to Rome and M. Daladier to Berlin.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

M. Litvinoff has been recalled immediately to Moscow from Geneva to attend a special meeting of the Communist Party and army chiefs on Friday, which will decide future Russian policy.

One section favours isolation from Europe and co-operation with the U. S. against Japan; another economic and military co-operation with Hitler.

During the crisis agreement was reached between Britain and France for French troops from Syria to maintain order in Palestine, leaving British forces to protect the Suez Canal.

LATE LORD HAWKE

Indian Cricketers Regret At Passing Of Ex-President Of M. C. C.

Lord Hawke, former President of the M. C. C. and President of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club since 1910, whose death was announced in "The Bombay Chronicle" recently, evoked widespread regret among the cricketers of India

"I have learned with profound regret the death of Lord Hawke, who was a leading cricketer in his day and a guiding and animating spirit of the game. His long association with the M. C. C. and sustained interest in the development of the game have left an indelible impression on international cricket. As one deeply interested in the future of this great game, I sincerely mourn his death. The world of sports is undoubtedly the poorer for his loss

SIR H. P. MODY

"A great sportsman has passed away," said Sir H. P. Mody, President of the Cricket Club of India

He added: "Many people in Bombay remember the enthusiasm when he brought his team to India. It did a great deal to stimulate our interest in the game. If more such teams had followed in regular succession, Indian cricket might have been on a higher plane than it is to-day.

ORDER ON CALCUTTA LABOUR LEADERS

Breach Of Peace Apprehended In Burra Bazaar

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Apprehending breach of the peace in connection with the agitation going on in the Burra Bazar area for having holiday on Sundays, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has promulgated orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. on Mr. Deven Sen, a labour leader, and 18 other labour workers and on the public in general, directing them to abstain from holding meetings, delivering speeches, leading processions, picketing shops and obstructing and assulting persons with a view to stopping the employment of coolies and labourers in that area.—United Press.

CONGRESS TERMS TO ZAMINDARS

Move For Arbitration

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

A prominent member of the Zamindar Sabha has received a telegram from the Congress High Command, intimating that if the Zamindards are willing to accept the arbitration, the Government of the U.P will postpone the consideration of the Tenancy Bill which will come up before the Legislative Assembly at the ensuing session.—A.P.

18 RELEASED ON APOLOGY

TRIVANDRUM, Oca. 14.

It is understood that 18 prisoners convicted of offences in connection with Civil Disobedience in Alleppy and serving sentences in various jails in Travancore were released today on their apologising for their past conduct and undertaking not to commit such offences in future.—A. P.

Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned by the Orissa Government to afford relief to the victims of the recent cyclone.

IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND OF TIBET

Indian Artists' Unique Experience About Treasure-Trove Of Art

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Fruitful efforts to study the forbidden land of Tibet from an artist's point of view were made by Kanwal Krishna, Fany Mookerji and Gondum Chomphol (Tibetan), who accompanied the Ceylonese Buddhist scholar, Rahula Sankrityayana, in his recent expedition to Tibet. These explorer-artists found the monasteries of the land rich in treasures of art—ancient paintings, frescoes and works of sculpture.

Detailing their experiences to a representative of the Associated Press, they said that in Tibet there were many big monasteries, each of which was a rich treasure-trove of art. Tibet, they added, was a museum of ancient art and literature, and the specimens were so carried in extent and covered such a wide period that years of toil in that land could bring to light only some of the many wonderful facts of history in the Tibetan monasteries, now totally in oblivion. The statue of Avalokiteswara, work of Tuku Gnalazig, the first Tibetan sculptor, was preserved in all its freshness, and the artists were impressed by the way the paintings had retained the brightness of their original colour.

The King of Sakya, now the High Lama in Tibet, presented them with some ancient works of art, while the Maharaja of Sikkim was very hospitable to them and invited them once again to his country.

The artists are now busy arranging an exhibition of their own sketches and photographs, together with originals collected in Tibet.—A. P.

PACHMARHI AND AFTER

Biyani Contradicts Press Reports

AKOLA, Oct. 13

The Hon Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"I have been reading with amusement for some months past, specially after Pachmarhi compromise, various kinds of news appearing in the Press regarding my becoming the Prime Minister, Chairman of the District Council and the President of the Akola Municipal Committee.

"The attitude of the Marathi Press in the Province and outside has not been very friendly to me, and they take pleasure in spreading various stories about me and my activities in order to misrepresent me in the eyes of the public. So far I did not think it necessary to contradict all these news, but now I find that the publication of such news has become a matter of every day recurrence. It is, therefore, necessary in my interest to say once for all that I am neither in the run for Ministry nor for the chairmanship of the District Council, nor for the presidentship of the Municipal Committee.

"I am a believer in public life of sacrifice and hence the life of power is unsuitable to me."—United Press.

RAJA GOPICHAND
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
PLAZA—Dadar—
Daily: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun. at 2-15 P.M.

MINERVA
HOME OF GREAT FILMS
SHOWING:
MINERVA'S MONUMENTAL SCREEN EPIC
"VASANTI"
Starring
LOVELY NASEEM
in 3rd WEEK
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
AN OLD FAVOURITE
CHARLES LAUGHTON
with a New Screen Personality
ELSA LANCHESTER
IN
"VESSEL OF WRATH"
A picture alight with dramtic and directorial genius and the art that sees the humour of being human.
A CLASS PRODUCTION WITH UNIVERSAL APPEAL!

SPEAKING OF STARS★★★

ANTHONY QUINN'S ANCESTORS MAKE THE MAYFLOWER CROWD LOOK LIKE UPSTARTS! HIS MOTHER WAS A PRINCESS OF THE ANCIENT AZTEC RACE
PANCHO VILLA CAUSED QUINN'S FILM CAREER. WHEN THE MEXICAN BANDITS BEGAN SHOOTING UP THE COUNTRY, QUINN'S FATHER DECIDED TO MOVE TO CALIFORNIA.
"HE MARRIED THE BOSS'S DAUGHTER!" WHILE WORKING ON CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "THE PLAINSMAN" HE MET KATHERINE DE MILLE, NOW HIS WIFE.
QUINN IS ONE OF THE FEW ACTORS IN HOLLYWOOD WHO CAN RIDE A HORSE INDIAN FASHION--WITHOUT A SADDLE. HE TAUGHT IT TO HIMSELF IN LESS THAN A WEEK!
IN HIS FIRST THREE FILM ROLES, QUINN HAD TO PORTRAY THREE DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES AND LEARNED THE LANGUAGES OF EACH, CHEYENNE INDIAN, SPANISH, AND HAWAIIAN.
CRAVATH

TIP OFF GIRL

Recently Mr. D'Mello wrote a letter in pious indignation of the criticism of his letter published some time back in these columns. Mr. D'Mello contends that the Roman Catholic Guild is only concerned with the preservation of the R. C. ideals in the scout movement. He further said that the guild has given a free hand to R. C. troops to join whatever Association they liked to belong and he feared that any criticism of their present policy of "sitting on the fence" will antagonise whatever sympathy there is left amongst Roman Catholics for the cause of National Scouting.

To prove how different are the intentions of the leaders of the R. C. Guild will be realised by the following report published by the "Madras Mail" in its issue of the 27th August. The Roman Catholics in Madras have started a communal organisation called the South India Catholic Federation. At a camp held at Yercaud, H. E. Dr. H. Prunier, D. D., the Bishop of Salem and President of the S. I. C. S., presented "Roman Catholic Scout Flag" to the troops and packs of the Montfort Boys' High School after solemnly burning the old Baden-Powell flags of these troops.

Presentation Of New Colours

On Sunday morning the Bishop offered Mass at the Camp in the presence of the Scouts and Cubs and at 5-30 the same evening they assembled in front of the Camp Altar where a very impressive ceremony took place presided over by the Bishop. The old Colours took up positions facing their respective Troops and while the Troops saluted and the bugles sounded they were slowly lowered and furled. The Bishop sloemnly blessed the new Colours previously laid on the Drums and then addressed the Troops The prayer, he said, was the one used by the Bishops in pre-reformation days to bless the standards of Knights and his reason for doing so was that the Scout is the young knight of to-day, true to God, true to his King, true to himself and kind to all. The Red Crusaders' Cross on the white and gold background of the flag stood out for Courage and Loyalty, "unto death if needs be." Youth, he said, is no longer the 'green' harvest yet to ripen but a reality 'white' with innocence and self-sacrifice and aflame with the shipping 'gold' of love and boundless generosity. He exhorted the Scouts to be ever true to their new motto "Tenacious and Faithful" and carry the Cross of their new Scout insignias ever proud and ever smiling like unto Him who first took up the Cross and loved His own and was loyal to them unto the death.

The Bishop then solemnly presented the Colours to the Colourbearers of the two troops. T. L. M. Flynn of the First Yercaud Troop (S.I.C.S.) and T.L.E. Perreira of the Second Yercaud Troop (S.I.C.S.)

After the salute of welcome to the new Colours the A. S. M. Mr. J. McKenzie read the Scout Law and the Troops knelt down to receive the Bishop's blessing previous to solemnly renewing their Scout promise. The ceremony ended with the "singing of the National Anthem."

A picturesque "Red Indian" camp-fire was held late that same night when the beautiful head dresses and jewelled costumes of the Scouts gleamed in the camp-fire flames. Unhappily, however, a heavy downpour brought the proceedings to a speedy end. The Scouts' night Hymn was sung in the pouring rain and what was perhaps the most impressive event of the day then took place. "In *accordance with the traditions of the Troops and the unanimous decision of the Court of Honour, the old Colours were unfurled for the last time and in absolute silence, they were slowly lowered into the flames.* For a while they fluttered in the breeze displaying the "Fleur de Lys" on the green background and as the flames caught them up the Scouts softly whistled "The Wearin' of the Green." When all was over, three hearty cheers were called and lustily responded to for the colours Old and New.

The day's ceremonies marked the solemn passing over of the First and Second Troops from the B. P. Scout Association—*now more or less extinct in Southern India*—to the newly formed *South Indian Catholic Scout Federation* which they are the first to join.

Communal Demarcations

Interviewed, the Scoutmaster Rev. Brother Eleazar, who is also a member of the Catholic Board of Scout Control set up two years ago by the Catholic Education Council, the following information regarding the new movement was gathered.

"The split in the various Scout organisations in the country against a dark background of political considerations and motives essentially foreign to Scouting was the occasion which brought the new Federation into being. However, it did not create the idea which existed long ago. Scouting has and is still being considered in India as a means of doing away with all communal demarcations. However, communal demarcations are in a very marked way—not to say essentially religious. Thus we have the Hindus, the Muslims, the Jains, the Christians, etc. Scouting seems to be officially looked upon as a sort of super religion where the boys meet in the service of God and man after having divested themselves of the "sectarian" trimmings of the religion of their birth.

"This philosophical view of Scouting is wholly unacceptable to us Catholics who look upon our religion as the best and the only medium in or through which we can be True to God, true to ourselves and true to our neighbours. Anything else would mean for us —Apostasy.

"In these circumstances it was imperative to bring Scouting in Catholic Institutions at Parishes under the control of the Church inasmuch as the Catholic members of our Troop are concerned To this end the Baden-Powell Method of Scouting is the only one allowed within the Federation and the Law and the Promise remain unchanged. For the Catholic members of our Troops, religious tests devised so as to help our Scouts to arrive at a clear and practical knowledge of their religion have been added or to the existing Scout tests.

Religious Tests

"These religious tests as well as the Insignia of our Troops i.e. the "Jerusalem Cross" are already found in Catholic Scout Federations the World over and these Federations are affiliated to the International Scout Bureau.

"There is therefore nothing new in our movement and to say that we have no right to the name of "Scouts" is to deny the claims of hundreds of thousands of others to the same appellation. Our Federation is still in its infancy and the final scheme of the organisation drawn up on the model of that of similar associations in Europe and Canada has yet to be approved. Our ultimate aim is to be affiliated either to a Central Scout Organisation in India or, if this is not possible, directly to the International Scout Bureau.

"We think that relegating religion to a secondary place is one of the essential weaknesses of official Scouting in India. A number of Scout Associations each particularly adapted to suit the needs of the various and social units in India and federated together into an All-India Scout Federation affiliated to the International Bureau would be the ideal. Federal rallies and camps would make the Scouts feel that though they remain true to themselves they are still members of the great International Brotherhood created by Lord Baden-Powell and to this Brotherhood every one of our Indian Associations would contribute treasures of its own culture and ideals instead of being forcibly herded into a semi-political organisation, one only in name and devoid of all individuality.

"The example of a relatively small country like France where four Scout Organisations exist peacefully side by side i.e. Les Eclaireurs de France—neutral—12,000 members, Les Eclaireurs Unionistes — Protestant — 10,000 members, Les Eclaireurs Israelites —Jewish—2,000 members, Les Scouts de France—Catholic—67,000 members, is a remarkable precedent.

"These are our ideals. Several inaccuracies regarding our contemplated Organisation have appeared from time to time in the South India Press. If we did not answer them it is because we believe that Scouting is a movement which should be felt rather than heard."

We wonder what will pass in the mind of Mr. D'Mello. All doubts must be laid to rest about the Catholics doing their utmost to communalise the Scout Movement. Though our antagonism to the B P. Movement remains unchanged, we cannot but sympathise with the "International" flag that was desecrated by communal flames. The new organisation that comes into being will be unhesitatingly condemned by every Indian Christian. It will retain the Imperialistic nature of the old B. P. Movement, it will fraternise with the ill-wishers of the National Movement, it will abandon scout ideals in favour of communal hypnosis and it will isolate the R. C. Boys from the motherland.

Let it be clearly understood that no Indian will have the least objection to these Roman Catholic boys considering themselves non-Indians, nor will they mind their moving about in the garb of the scout uniform. No national Association in this country will agree to touch with a pair of tongs Scout Associations of the type of the S. I. C. S. Rev. Brother Eleazar may talk glibly of the "dark background of political considerations and motives essentially foreign to scouting," but we are fully aware of the predicament in which the Roman Catholics find themselves all over the world. The Vatican is materially isolated from Rome and Italy the Pope being more or less at the mercy of Mussolini, Italy's real master. The treatment that the Roman Catholics now receive in Germany does not enthuse any hope. The Roman Catholics are mainly responsible for the war of which Spain is now a victim, and the end of that war is not yet in sight, but whoever wins the fate of the Roman Catholics can be considered as sealed. In England there is a deep move to reach "mutual understanding and unity" between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants where the Roman Catholics will have to sacrifice much of all they stand for. In such a critical situation one can easily realise the "religious and political" need of the R. C. consolidation. The masters of R. C. abroad naturally involve the Catholics in this country in their European predicament. They are free to do so but let them realise the gravity of a decision to isolate themselves from their natural Motherland, and even take the side of her opponents. We appeal to all sincere national Roman Catholics to be careful and critical of the short-sighted policy of those who seek to estrange the sons of this soil from the common Motherland. Once the fatal step is taken, an insignificant minority will lose the cooperation and sympathy of a great nation which has given them a hospitable abode.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCOUTS BURN B. P. FLAG

WIRE GUARDS FOR PALESTINE'S BUSES

Protection Against Bombs And Stones

JERUSALEM. (By Air Mail).

Owing to the frequent cases of stone-throwing at buses in Palestine, the Inspector-General of Police (Major Alan Saunders, M.C.) has ordered that protective wire or grating must be fitted on the windows of all vehicles.

This grating will also serve as a "bomb-guard". In the past, bombs have been tossed into crowded buses through windows left open to the heat.

The new measure is officially described as designed "to afford protection against the entry of missiles".—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE ALONE CAN SAVE

Mahatma Presents Czechs 'Weapon Not Of The Weak, But Of The Brave'

"If I were a Czech, I would free both England and France from the obligation to defend my country," writes Mahatma Gandhi in Saturday's "Harijan" on the recent European crisis.

"If I have called the arrangement with Herr Hitler", he says, "peace without honour" it was not to cast any reflection on British or French statesmen. I have no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain could not think of anything better. He knew his nation's limitations. He wanted to avoid war, if it could be avoided at all. Short of going to war, he pulled his full weight in favour of the Czechs. That it could not save honour was no fault of his. It would be so every time there is a struggle with Herr Hitlr or Signor Mussolini.

It cannot be otherwise. Democracy dreads to spill blood. The philosophy for which the two Dictators stand calls it cowardice to shrink from carnage. They exhaust the resources of poetic art in order to glorify organised murder. There is no humbug about their word or deed. They are ever ready for war. There is nobody in Germany or Italy to cross their path. Their word is law.

It is different with Mr. Chamberlain or M. Daladier. They have their parliaments and chambers to please. They have parties to confer with. They cannot maintain themselves on a perpetual war footing if their language is to have a democratic accent about it.

Science of war leads one to dictatorship pure and simple. Science of non-violence can alone lead one to pure democracy. England, France and America have to make their choice. That is the challenge of the two dictators.

Russia is out of the picture just now. Russia has a dictator who dreams of peace and thinks he will wade to it through a sea of blood. No one can say what Russian dictatorship will mean to the world.

It was necessary to give this introduction to what I want to say to the Czechs and through them to all those nationalities which are called 'small' or 'weak'. I want to speak to the Czechs because their plight moved me to the point of physical and mental distress and I felt that it would be cowardice on my part not to share with them the thoughts that were welling up within me.

It is clear that the small nations must either come or be ready to come under the protection of the dictators or be a constant menace to the peace of Europe. In spite of all the goodwill in the world England and France cannot save them. Their intervention can only mean bloodshed and destruction such as has never been seen before. If I were a Czech, therefore, I would free these two nations from the obligations to defend my country. And yet I must live. I would not be a vassal to any nation or body. I must have absolute independence or perish. To seek to win in a clash or of arms would be pure bravado. Not so, if in defying the might of one who would deprive me of my independence I refuse to obey his will and perish unarmed in the attempt. In so doing, though I lose the body, I save my soul, i.e., my honour.

INDIAN PARALLEL.

This inglorious peace should be my opportunity. I must live down the humiliation and gain real independence

But, says a comforter, "Hitler knows no pity. Your spiritual effort will avail nothing before him."

My answer is, "You may be right. History has no record of a nation having adopted non-violent resistance. If Hitler is unaffected by my suffering, it does not matter. For I shall have lost nothing worth. My honour is the only thing worth preserving. That is independent of Hitler's pity.

But as a believer in non-violence, I may not limit its possibilities. Hitherto he and his likes have built upon their invariable experience tha mten yield to force. Unarmed men, women and children offering non-violent resistance without any bitterness in them will be a novel experience for them. Who can dare say that it is not in their nature to respond to the higher and finer forces? They have the same soul that I have."

But says another comforter, "What you say is all right for you. But how do you expect your people to respond to the novel call? They are trained to fight. In personal bravery they are second to none in the world. For you now to ask them to throw away their arms and be trained for non-violent resistance, seems to me to be a vain attempt."

"You may be right. But I have a call I must answer. I must deliver my message to my people. This humiliation nas sunk too deep in me to remain without an outlet. I, at least, must act up to the light that has dawned on me."

This is how I should, I believe, act if I was a Czech. When I first launched out on Satyagraha I had no companion. We were 13,000 men, women and children against a whole nation capable of crushing the existence out of us. I did not know who would listen to me. It all came as in a flash. All the 13,000 did not fight. Many fell back. But the honour of the nation was saved. New history was written by the South African Satyagraha.

A more apposite instance, perhaps, is that of Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffar Khan, the servant of God as he calls himself, the pride of Afghan as the Pathans delight to all him. He is sitting in front of me as I pen these lines. He has made several thousand of his people throw down their arms He thinks he has imbibed the lesson of non-violence. He is not sure of his people.

SOLDIERS OF PEACE

Elsewhere I reproduce the pledge that his soldiers of peace make. I have come to the Frontier Province, or rather he has brought me, to see with my own eyes what his men are doing. I can say in advance and at once that these men know very little of non-violence. All the treasure they have on earth is their faith in their leader

I do not cite these soldiers of peace as at all a finished illustration. I cite them as an honest attempt being made by a soldier to enlist fellow soldiers to the ways of peace. I can testify that it is an honest attempt, and whether in the end it succeeds or fails, it will have its lessons for Satyagrahis of the future. My purpose will be fulfilled if I succeed in reaching these men's hearts and making them see that if their non-violence does not make them feel much braver than the possession of arms and the ability to use them they must give up their non-violence, which is another name for cowardice, and resume their arms which there is nothing but their own will to prevent them for taking back.

I present Dr. Benes with a weapon not of the weak but of the brave. There is no bravery greater than a resolute refusal to bend the knee to an earthly power no matter how great and that without bitterness of spirit and in the fullness of faith that the spirit alone lives nothing else does".

"MUSIC IS THE ART OF THE PROPHETS . . . .
IT IS ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT AND DELIGHTFUL PRESENTS GOD HAS GIVEN US."—LUTHER.

Poornima

THE STREAM OF MUSIC THAT FLOW FROM THE FEELINGS OF THE HEART

PRAKASH'S PROBLEM PICTURE
THAT TOOK PUBLIC BY STORM

ENTERS 6th WEEK

AT

KRISHNA

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
SAT., SUN. MATINEE 2-30

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

PHILM PHOBIAS
ALICE FAYE IS CAST AS A DARE-DEVIL AVIATRIX IN "TAILSPIN"..... YET SHE SUFFERS FROM ACROPHOBIA AND GETS DIZZY MORE THAN 10 FEET FROM THE GROUND.
CLARKE BRUCE 9-20
LYNN BARI IS SO TERRIFIED BY THUNDER AND LOUD NOISES THAT SHE HAD TO WEAR RUBBER PLUGS IN HER EARS DURING BATTLE SCENES IN "SHARPSHOOTERS"
MARJORIE WEAVER IS A VICTIM OF CLAUSTROPHOBIA. ... A FEAR OF SMALL CLOSED SPACES.

About Studios And Stars

Isa Miranda, the new Hollywood star to shine in Paramount picture.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE—BIG, BAD RED?

Sends Toys To Spanish Babies

(By MARJORIE POLLITT, just returned to London from the United States).

I went in Hollywood to a meeting, at which the big-shots of the movie world were part of a great audience of 2,700 crowding the Philharmonic Hall to hear the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League's reply to the accusations of the Dies Investigating Committee.

Martin Dies is one of the most reactionary anti-Roosevelt, anti-New Deal senators in the U. S. A. He is chairman of a Senatorial Committee which has been established to investigate "un-American" activities of various organisations.

The motive for establishing such a committee was the notorious spying, arming, drilling racket of Nazis in the German-American Bund—but Senator Dies is in no hurry to get to them.

Every day, more and more sensational "exposures" have emerged from Mr. Dies' model factory; first it was the C. I. O. John L. Lewis is a Red—John Brophy is a Red—Harry Bridges is not merely a Red but an alien Red.

The World Youth Congress is a Communist organisation, and Mrs. Roosevelt (who addressed it) is a tool of Moscow.

Eight highly-placed personages in Government departments were discovered to be members of the American League for Peace and Democracy. Sensation indeed!

MICROSCOPE ON HOLLYWOOD.

Then, the microscope on Hollywood! Screen-writers' Guild; Motion Picture Democratic Committee; parties for Spain: famous film stars autographing ambulances for Spain; Walter Wanger producing "Blockade" in order to help to awaken the conscience of the world. Here indeed was savoury meat for the Red-baiters of the Dies Committee.

But like so many similar bodies, they just over-reached themselves. They discovered that last Christmas, Shirley Temple "sent some toys to a children's party in aid of Milk for Spanish babies!

Next day Los Angeles' leading newspaper carried the flaming headline: "Is Shirley Temple a Big Bad Red?"

Forty-eight hours later Hollywood was roaring with laughter, telegrams were being sent to Sen. Dies promising sensational exposures of Baby Le Roy and Mickey Mouse.

FILM STARS FIGHT BACK.

At the meeting Donald Ogden Stewart, president of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, famous scenario writer, had the audience roaring with laughter as with mock solemnity he described how "the Reds had got him."

Then the telegrams—dozens of 'em—from film people whose names are household words.

"Every time I take a stand against injustice, every time I try to defend the under-dog, I am accused of being a Communist. I am now beginning to regard this as an honour." Frederick March . . .

"The Hollywood Anti-Nazi League's answer to the Dies Committee must be to double and treble its membership and activities."—Louise Rainer.

Many amazing scenes have been witnessed in fantastic Hollywood; none more amazing, more inspiring, more downright, plain sensible, than the reaction of people upon whom are literally the eyes of the world—people with personal courage and political enlightenment, who have reiterated their faith in democracy and the common fight of the common people against Fascism.

FLASH GORDON'S TRIP TO MARS

2nd. Instalment At Alexandra Talkies

Roaring across the screen in a powerful rocket ship, Flash Gordon, hero of the newspaper strip, is brought to life in Universal's 15-part serial, "Flash Gordon's Trip To Mars." The second Chapter will be shown at the Alexandra Talkies from to-day.

An entire city with fantastic gold and silver designs was built on the back lot at Universal's for the picture. Much of the action takes place here.

Flash Gordon zooms to Mars in a rocket ship, intent on destroying the mysterious force which is drawing nitrogen from the earth's atmosphere. Upon landing, he and his friends are captured by the blood thirsty Clay people, and their adventures on Mars begin.

The leading roles of Flash Gordon and his fiancee, Dale Arden are portrayed by Buster Crabbe, former Olympic swimming champion, and lovely Jean Rogers. They played the same parts in an earlier version Alex Raymond's newspaper strip.

"Arizona Wild Cat" To Start This Week

"Arizona Wild Cat," starring Jane Withers, will go into production at 20th Century-Fox studios this week under the direction of Herbert I. Leeds. Pauline Moore and Leo Carrillo have been assigned feature roles.

Sarina Khatoon and Durlabhram in "Dil-ki-Chore" coming shortly.

PRABHAT STUDIO NEWS

"My Son" Nearing Completion

All the departments are humming with activity as the picture "My Son" is nearing completion. Side by side with the shooting, the editing work is proceeding, so that as soon the former is over, the picture will be ready for exhibition.

Mr. K. Narayan Kale has treated the subject on rationalistic lines, as a result of which it has acquired solidity and depth; besides, he has handled the story and characters with mastery, giving the picture a delightful freshness and polish. The song compositions by Mr. Shantaram Athavle in Marathi, and Pandit Srivastav in Hindi, form one of the highlights of the picture.

Each song presents a little story in itself with a climax that is an intellectual treat. On the musical side Mr. Bhole has succeeded in a new venture: with appropriate tunes, and with the help of various musical effects, he has heightened the emotional effect of each line and work of the songs, bringing out its significance musically.

The performances of the artistes have been throughout in keeping with the high standard of Prabhat. Mama Bhat as the affectionate parent with a conservative outlook, Master Modak and Ulhas (in Marathi and Hindi respectively) as the idealist youth with an equanimous temper, Vasant Thengdi as the opportunist and careerist demagogue, Mrs. Shanta Hublikar as the innocent rich girl with a romantic temperament, and Mrs. Vatsalabai Joshi, Balakram, Master Chotu and Sunder, each has given a finished performance.

Prameela to appear in "Mother India".

Around Theatre & Film Land

Beauty Proves A Handicap

Lesson That Virginia Bruce Learnt

"Beauty can be a handicap in Hollywood." Such is the belief of lovely Virginia Bruce. While thousands are on a tireless search for it, Miss Bruce runs away from it.

"If you are noted for your ability, cleverness and other such qualities in the entertainment world," she said, "the way is comparatively easy for you, even though you are plain.

"Hollywood knows that in the majority of cases, a plain girl with talent and personality can be made to look beautiful. But the beautiful girl seems to live under that terribly unfair curse of 'beautiful but dumb.' If you have beauty you have to fight to show them you have a brain and can use it."

When Miss Bruce arrived in Hollywood, "beautiful but dumb" was the cry. Getting into pictures was fairly easy, but they gave her little to do save stand around as atmosphere.

Everyone told her she had beauty and she would make good, so naturally she fell into the trap of believing her beauty would make her a film star.

"That's where I was wrong," she said. "At first I was content to get by. But when I made five tests without getting an important role, I suddenly woke up to the fact that 'getting by' wouldn't carry me far. Beauty alone was not enough.

"So I set out on an honest campaign against the 'beautiful but dumb' idea and I settled down to the first hard work of my career, which I have yet to regret. It has brought me nothing but good luck."

Douglas Fowley, Jane Darwell Join "A Very Practical Joke"

Douglas Fowley and Jane Darwell have been added to the cast of "A Very Practical Joke," third of the "Roving Reporter" series produced by 20th Century-Fox. Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers play the romantic leads, and Chic Chandler has an important comedy character part.

Madhuri in Ranjit's forthcoming release "The Secretary" being released at West End for Divali holidays.

A scene from "Karmaveer" to be shortly released at Super Talkies.

Mohan Pictures' "Veer Bala"

To Be Shown During Divali Holidays

Full of heart-rending situations, packed with a mile-a-minute, blood-curdling stunts—is the powerful sensational thriller "Veer-Bala," produced by Mohan Pictures, Andheri—the leading stunt thriller-producers of Bombay. This great thriller will be released at the Globe during Divali—i.e. from Friday, 21st October, 1938.

"Veer-Bala" is a tale of an amazon who fights for the right and for country's sake with all her valour and daring deeds. Her exploits are thrilling and her ways of leading with the tyrants are awe-inspiring. She at the helm of a band of brave soldiers—fights out her way to victory. And then, there comes a young warrior who leased by her noble deeds falls in love with her and joins her to fight for their freedom.

The main stars are beautiful. Indurani, Shiraz, the young stunt-king, A. R. Kabuli (who has directed this Rajput thriller), and Vidya Devi.

This picture will be shown from Friday, 21st October, at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Miss Indurani in "Veer Bala" at Globe.

"THE MYSTERIOUS PILOT"

A mysterious murder on a wrecked train and daring aerial stunts by Capt Frank Hawks gave audience at The Globe Talkies last week an inkling of a new sort of serial in store for them as the opening instalment of Columbia's "The Mysterious Pilot" was shown.

The setting of the Mysterious Pilot is the Canadian Northwest, and the producers have sought backgrounds of fresh photographic beauty against which to stage a story that involves dramatic political intrigue as well as aerial duels between "flying Mounties" and gangster pilots

A runaway freight races down a mountain grade and wrecks a trans-continental express, starting the picture with a literal smash out of which drama rapidly unfolds. See this second instalment of happy ends. Capt. Hawks, Dorothy Sebastian, Clara Kimball young are the stars

"MOTHER INDIA" COMING SHORTLY

"Mother India," a social picture produced by the India Cine Pictures (Ltd.) is a picture showing the ordeals of a mother, ordeals of a repentant son and the comparison between the modest Indian girl with age old touches and the so called refined Indian girl with modern touches, which ultimately ends in the happy end of the former and sad end of the latter.

This picture, which is in Multi-Cine-Colours, has a rare plot of high ideals. The story has a moral for the father, the mother, the son, the daughter and the Neighbour, which should appeal to all. The leading roles are played by the reputed singer Shareefa and Ashique Hussain, supported by reputed singer Shareefa and Ashique Hussain, supported by Miss Prameela and Susheela with W. M. Khan, Mohamad, Gulam Rassul and Miss Suraiya.

Sunder Shanta Heblikar & Vasant Thengdi in "Mera Ladka" of Prabhat nearing completion.

Review Of Poona Racing Season

How Owners, Trainers And Jockeys Fared

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Poona's race campaign, recently concluded extended over a period of eight weeks. Favoured by good weather until late September the sport found ready patronage—a state of affairs wholly gratifying to the Executive who worked hard to make the season a success.

Heavy rain towards the end of the campaign necessitated the postponement on two occasions of the Second Day of the Autumn Meeting and the cancellation of the Third Day which will figure as an additional fixture during the Bombay season.

Governor's Cup Day, robbed of its traditional splendour owing to Court mourning, drew one of the biggest crowds ever seen on the picturesque and well-appointed course, recalling memories of the pre-war era when Poona really lived up to her reputation as the monsoon capital of the Presidency.

High Standard Of Racing

The racing maintained its high standard, the reduction of stakes, notwithstanding, and a feature of the season's sport was the strong entries for Indian bred events. Horses bred in the country more than held their own in mixed events and the easy manner of their successes left no doubt as to their superiority over some among the imported brigade.

Winning Owners.

A glance at the season's statistics shows H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur again at the top of the Winning Owners' list with prize money to the value of Rs. 39,900. His principal winners were Field Marshal, Ghazalan and Golden Ticket. The sum earned by horses in the colours of this powerful patron will hardly pay for the expenses of a big establishment, but a better season is anticipated in Bombay.

Mr. Sion Nessim, thanks to the series of successes of his good horse Footslogger is second in the winning list with Rs. 19,650. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi has done better this season, and has been encouraged to augment his string. His new importation Terror is expected to play a bold part in the next season's classics. Mr. Eve, Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Osman Chotani are well up in the owners' list. The Bhopal Princes have had a lean season and Mr. A. Svamvur's racing luck would appear to have deserted him for the moment. The popular purple and cream jockey of Rajpipla has been inconspicuous, and veteran Ted Godfrey has failed to turn out a winner for his chief patron. He should make amends in Bombay where the prizes are always worth winning.

Prominent Jockeys

Norman Whiteside the English light-weight, has earned the distinction of champion jockey of the brief campaign with 17 wins Attached to the powerful Kashmir establishment, he has ridden many winners for his patron. When steering Legion to victory in the race for the Governor's Cup. Whiteside capped may brilliant performances in the saddle I doubt whether there has been a season when this smart horseman has ridden so consistently well.

E. Britt caught the judge's eye on 13 occasions and as usual got the best out his mounts. Jack Brace was seen to advantage on several occasions and did better this year than he has done for several seasons. Evans, Simpson, Meekings and Rook were astride many winners. Low down in the list were: C. Selby, R. Maxwell and Obaid, but they can be expected to do better in Bombay where conditions are more racing like.

Successful Trainers.

Training honours were more evenly distributed to V. V. Powar, C. Jennings, A. L. J. Talib and Mohamed Ali share the first place though the last named emerges with the best average. He saddled only 21 horses and had six wins. Kisha Bapu, Raymond, Roy Higgins, Sion Nessim and J. Thompson were each credited with five successes.

W. Buckley and Don Greenhalgh (Jnr.) made a welcome come-back to the ranks of trainers and were fairly successful. Both have acquired a useful number of horses and may pay to follow in Bombay.

Alec Higgins had a lean season, but this smart trainer reserves his horses for Calcutta and Bombay and must be having a big say in racing next cold weather.

Outstanding Horses

The biggest stake winner among thoroughbred Footslogger earned Rs. 11,000 for his owner, Mr. Sion Nessim. Showing remarkable improvement on anything he had done earlier in the year the son of Tommy Aitkens made a new record for a mile and a half which likely to stand for some time. Sarason owned by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi was a good winner and in the hands of Jimmy Robinson has come to his best. Gay Lover, in the same ownership, did well, his most important success being in the Criterion Oceanus won two races for the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran at last revealing the form he showed in his native Australia.

Legion—a fine type of Arab stayer triumphed in the Governor's Cup and as he had won previously, did well for his popular owner Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala. Among other winners Ghazalan, Fahad Pasha and Kabadon Jamil performed consistently.

Indian bred horses figured prominently in the season's racing. The principal winners were Maharaja's Choice, School for Scandal, Advance and Vandyke. The last named won the important Willingdon Cup, involving in defeat the well-favoured Maharaja's Choice who went lame in the Race. Newcomers who caught the eye were Tom Tit Zenith, Tyrean Queen and King's Wine. They should be more than paying their way in Bombay.

Riding Boys had 11 races set apart for them. Prominent among them were Rama Vithal, Fazal Rehman and Shamrao Gaikwad. Generally there was improved horsemanship among the apprentice brigade, but they still have a long way to travel before they can compete on favourable terms with experienced race-riders.

The handicapping was generally skilfully done by Mr. Kenny who is a painstaking individual. Mr. Clifton discharged his duties as Starter very satisfactorily, considering the fact that he had to handle unusually large fields this year.

The catering arrangements on the Race Specials were in the capable hands of Messrs. Brandon and Co. who, as usual provided prompt and efficient service to the thousands who travelled to and from Poona each race-day.

V. R. TALWALKAR,
(Director).

The well-known Physical Culturist Mr. V. R. Talwalkar, (Physical Instructor, Children's Academy.) now opens a well-equipped Gymnasium at Chowpati Sea face from 22nd Oct. 1938.
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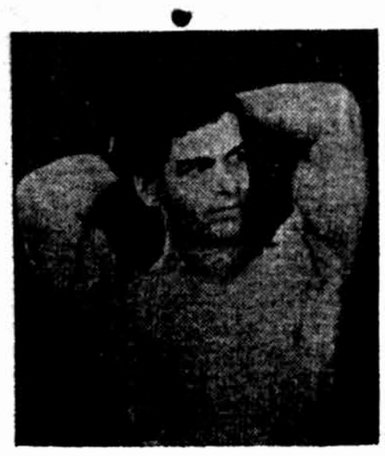

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(Student.)

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CONGRESS GOVT. WON'T TOLERATE MISCONDUCT

Dr. Syed Mohmud's Warning To Students

PATNA, Oct. 14.

A warning to students that misbehaviour would be dealt with severely and that students should not be under the impression that a Congress Government adhering to a policy of non-intervention would allow them to persist in misconduct was given by Dr. Mahmud, Education Minister when he visited the Bihar College of Engineering yesterday and attended a meeting of the staff of the College and discussed matters relating to the welfare of students.

A difference between Hindu and Muslim students arose over the question of hoisting the National Flag and singing of Bande Mataram song. Muslim students agreed to hoisting the National Flag provided the Muslim League Flag was also hoisted but would not agree to the singing of Bande Mataram.

Dr. Mahmud pacified the students and asked them to show tolerance and to unite together.

On a previous occasion when the Congress Flag was being hoisted on the College Hostel the Muslim students kept out of the Hostel for 24 hours.—A.P.

MOVE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BIHAR

PATNA, Oct. 13.

With a view to discussing the possibilities of industrial development of the province and the formulation of a scheme which could be adopted to give effect to such development keeping in view the resources and requirements of the province, it is understood, a preliminary meeting of a provisional committee of officials and non-officials is being convened by Dr. S. Mahmud, Development Minister, at Ranchi about October 20.

After the preliminary meeting, it is understood, a permanent committee will be formed to take up the schemes in detail dealing with all aspects of the questions.

It is likely that Dr. Mahmud will attend the Conference including, among others, Prof. Dube of the Benares University and Mr. Dalal.—A. P.

RIGHT OF WAY AT ROUNDABOUTS

Frequent Breaches Of Off-side Rule

Both at intersections at the many round-abouts of Bombay city breaches of the rule that traffic on the right has the right of way are to be seen every few minutes. Yet it is only common courtesy that traffic entering a round-about should give way to traffic already there. One of the Common Driving Fault diagrams issued recently by the W.I.A.A. dealt with the off-side rule at intersections and, though technically correct, roused a certain amount of criticism.

Recently a large number of round-abouts have been introduced into Bombay's street system in order to speed up the circulation of traffic. The layout of Bombay's roads does not always permit the sitting of these round-abouts so as to cause traffic to slow down before entering them; the result is that at certain places—notably the Churchgate Street—Queen's Road and the Byculla Bridge round-abouts—some vehicles can go straight through the speed without slowing down. This is dangerous to traffic already at the round-about which has both the legal and the moral right-of way. The Safety First Association of India and the W.I.A.A. is endeavouring to design a suitable sign for erection at round-abouts to show traffic which is upstream has the right of way, and suggestions from the public are welcome.

Surje Bala was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on being found guilty on a charge of importing 2-1|2 gallons of illicit liquor.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Shades Of Peace

By N. J.

So after all the hectic tossing and buffeting the world is on an even keel once again. War has been averted and peace has been saved—no matter at what cost. The sigh of relief is unmistakable, whatever other feelings might be mixed up with it even Mr. Chamberlain, the Archangel of Peace and the self-styled saviour of Czechoslovakia, must be having an occasional qualm or two whether the price he paid for a spurious peace was not itself worth a war. Realist that he is, it cannot escape even his blinkered eyes that his achievement amounts at most to a postponement of the evil hour. The hunger of dictators and war-mongers grows as it is fed and the final reckoning between the forces of Fascism and Democracy is bound to come at no distant date. Was a mere breathing-pace worth the butchery of an innocent nation and the humiliation and dishonour it has brought to two great countries, which, with all their sins of omission and commission, are yet looked down upon as the native homes of liberty? If an arbitrament by sword is inevitable and inescapable, why not pick up the gauntlet right now? Delays are always dangerous, especially when they add to the resources and power of the enemy. Hitler's gains are not merely material—great as they are in this respect. Every successive victory—Saar, Rhineland, Austria and now Sudetenland—adds to his hold on the people and make the Nazi grip firmer. The Fuehrer is immeasurably more of a Fuehrer in the minds of his compatriots after his successful assimilation of Austria and Sudetenland. His challenge is thus becoming more formidable every passing day and the very welfare of the world demands that it should be met without any further delay. The last war was fought for peace: now peace itself demands another war!

Cynical, But True

That is the crux of the problem. Yet one may legitimately ask why not postpone the evil hour as far as possible? Every day gained means so many precious lives saved. Why go with open arms to meet Mars? In spite of its cynicism the question why should the world sacrifice many times that number to save a few millions of Sudeten Germans for Czechoslovakia, is too pertinent to be ignored. It must be remembered in this connection that the ties between the Reich and Sudetens are deep and intimate. The latter form flesh of the flesh of the former. It was only the violence of the Versailles Treaty, which severed the Sudeten territory from the Fatherland and incorporated it into the newly founded Czechoslovakian State. Nor has the treatment of this minority, so well-knit territorially as much as racially, been all that could be desired. However we may condemn Hitler for the bullying tactic employed by him, and even granting that the Sudeten people were but a mere pawn in the game of German hegemony over Europe, it cannot be gainsaid that the plea of self-determination advanced by him had justice on its side. If Czechoslovakia was not able to appease, much less to assimilate, an alien people during the last score of years, it was not certainly in a position to do so now. It was thus in the interests of Czechoslovakia herself to get rid of this disruptive element. Viewed in this light it is evident that the recent Czech-Sudeten struggle was not a fight between wrong and right, but between two versions of right. That is what makes it so difficult for an impartial onlooker to pass a definite verdict one way or the other.

"This Czech Fellow"

It was most surprising—the interests that was being taken in India over the recent European crisis. Leaving aside the intellectuals and high-brows, even the illiterate, uneducated people were extremely curious and concerned over the war. "Is war coming?" was the question on everybody's tongue and I was asked this question a hundred times if once by all sorts and manners of people. A dear old lady whom I came across in the local anxiously begged me to tell her who "this Czech fellow," who was out for a fight with the German Kaiser, was. She refused to believe me when I told her that the Czech was not a fellow and that neither was the Kaiser in Germany!

It might sound wicked but it is all the same true that India scarcely shares in the relief over the avoidance of war. On the other hand there is clearly discernible a disappointment and even indignation that Hitler should have been allowed to get away with it all. The feeling is as much moral as practical. In the first place the Indian has learnt, thanks to Gandhiji, to lift political issues to a spiritual plane. Resistance to wrong and fighting with injustice is not an issue to be weighed in diplomatic scales. It is an obligation, a duty to man and God. Had Britain and France stood up for the integrity of an innocent nation and for the vindication of democratic principles, there is every ground to believe that the Indian people would have zealously supported them, inspite of their faith in non-violence and their determination not to be involved in any Imperialist war. No wonder then that the betrayal of Czechoslovakia has created a veritable revulsion—rather than relief—in the minds of all Indians.

Britain's Difficulty ....

Even from a purely practical point of view, a good many people in this country believe that a European war would have been a blessing in disguise to us. They believe in the doctrine "Britain's difficulty is India's opportunity," and they are convinced that we would have benefitted by the impending Armageddon. Britain, they feel certain, would not have dared to risk an intensive agitation in India while her hands were full in Europe. Imperialism would have bent its haughty knees to strike a compromise with Congress while it was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Nazis and the Fascists. A golden opportunity to win Swarajya by a master-stroke is thus lost to India in their opinion.

This disappointment is shared also by a large number of unemployed people in India—and there are quite a lot of them, both educated and uneducated. The former in particular were happy at the imminent prospect of getting a job in the army. However hazardous it might be it was far preferable to the vacuity of their present life. Many of the young men I talked with were keen on enlisting and becoming soldiers of fortune. They would have gladly faced death. But now they have to face life—without a prospect and without a hope. A far harder job indeed.

And finally the disappointment, I guess, must be shared too by the Maharajas and Nawabs, the Princes and the Princelings and the Sir Sikandars, too, who had sent gallant messages of loyalty to their sovereign. They were so ardently anxious to do their duty by their British Masters .....

What a disappointment for them, indeed! Or is it?

THE ART OF GARBA

(Continued From Page 19)

dernism in art is virtually occidentalism in art. Supereminence of art is the splendour of the East.

Revival Of Indian Culture

Madam Sophia Wadia's speech at the United Lodge of Theosophists was an able disquisition on the selection by India between the Western and Aryan modes of life. She pointed out the evils of the Western industrialisation and advocated Mahatma Gandhi's plan of cultural regeneration of India through Cottage-industries and Village-reorganisation. In India the conflict of cultures is more acute than that in any other eastern country, but India has an urge, which is getting stronger day by day, towards sticking to its own culture. It is this urge that has saved its art from disintegration.

The Best Of The Wes

The art of India has not only escaped disintegration, but is progressing slowly and steadily. There are people who decry it and believe in the absolutism of Western art. There is also a school of eclecticism which advocates assimilation of the best of the art of the West. Such views are products of philistinism In practice assimilation of the best will surely result in assimilation of the most of the art of the West. Indian art has its distinct individuality and traditions. The creative genius of India has not atrophied yet, but is capable of developing to a stupendous height in favourable atmosphere. It is pre-eminently a producer and not a consumer; attempts to make it pre-eminently a consumer will spell disaster to art.

India—A Wonder-Land

India as a land of art has been a wonder-land to Foreigners. Contribution to the study of and research in art by European artists and connoisseurs are too well-known to need any emphasis. The increasing interest of Europe in general and England in particular in Indian art is testified by the influx of European artists and art-lovers in India and by the reception accorded to Indian artists abroad. A series of lectures organised by the India Society in London is a fresh indication of the esteem that the art of India is able to command. Popularity of art outside India depends upon its prosperity in India.

History And Archaeology

History from the pedagogical point of view is conceived to be a narration of political events and exclusion of the social and cultural aspects of the community. Inculcation in students of historical knowledge based on such principles is responsible for their apathy towards art and archaeology. Sir Jadunath Sarkar's suggestion for the correlation of researches in art and archaeology to history is very valuable. History thus compiled will depict the glorious past of India in entirely a different perspective.

Art—A Historical Document

Dr. Kalidas Nag in his speech at the Field Club some time back had emphasised upon the study of works of art as historical documents. It should be added that art is much more than a chronological instrument. Works of poets and art reflect the social and cultural conditions of the community. Modern tendencies of history have begun to focus themselves on art and archaeology. The exhibition of art and antiquities in connection with the Indian History Congress at Allahabad aims at co-ordination of the artistic resources of the Government, States, Museums and private collections. No system of history is complete unless it is comprehensive.

Archaeology And University

The enterprise of the University of Calcutta to excavate the ruins of Bangadh, supposed to be the site of the ancient town of Kottivarsha in the district of Dinajpur, is significant of the interest that the University has begun to evince in archaeology. The meagreness of the interest of educated people in archaeology in Western India reflects the cynical outlook of the University of Bombay on archaeology Universities should recognise archaeology as an important vehicle of knowledge and should encourage its study, especially with a view to correlating it to history.

Mr. De—A Painter And Musician

Mr. K. S. De, whose "He is gone but the flute is left" appeared on the front page of the Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" last week, is a painter as well as a musician and is an exponent of the Bengal School of painting and the Tagore-school of music. He has won distinction as an artist and art-teacher whilst he was the head of the Fine Arts Department of Sree Palee, an educational centre of Ceylon. It appears Mr. De has selected Bombay as the centre of his future activities. The art-loving public of Bombay will thus get an opportunity of appreciating the trends of painting in Bengal and the Tagore school of music.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

I. F. A. Team Loses "Rubber" To Australia In Soccer "Tests"

(BY LOOKER ON)

The fifth 'Test' match between Australia and the I.F.A. team ended in a victory for the home country by three goals to one. Australia having won the first and fourth 'Tests', the rubber went to them, and they fully deserved the honour. After drawing the second 'Test' and winning the third, the tourists had raised high hopes of carrying away the rubber. But this has been dashed to the ground. The reports show that the Indian team had always the better of the exchanges and played more scientific and spectacular football than their hosts. One thing—and a vital one at that—they lacked and that was accurate shooting at the goal. They were overpowered by the common Indian failing of rushing into the goal with the ball. If they tried to hit the target on every possible occasion, as the Australians did, they might have emerged successful every time. No doubt the superior height and weight of their opponents put them at a certain disadvantage. But their natural nippiness and speed should have got them the better of their rivals.

MUST BE REPRESENTATIVE.

It is, however, gratifying to learn that the Indian team has made an excellent impression in the country of their visit. Further visits from them would be welcome. It is, therefore, necessary that we should discuss the reasons which were responsible for the non-success of the team. The first and foremost reason was that the team was not by any means the strongest that could have been sent from this country. Of course it was not an All-India side but a provincial one. It was a mistake on the part of the Federation not to accept the responsibility of sending a team on their own account. By allowing the I.F.A. to send a team of their own, they cut short the field of selection to Bengal. This must not happen again. There are plenty of talents outside that province who could successfully challenge for places in an All-India team. Then the I.F.A. itself failed to send their strongest side for various reasons. If they could send their first choice, the tour might have told a different tale.

OTHER POINTS

Secondly the team was sent to Australia at the fag end of a strenuous season in Calcutta. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that most of the players showed signs of wear and tear towards the latter stages of the tour. If a team is to be sent abroad, it must go with fresh strength and vitality, so that they may fight to the utmost of their ability. Then the players should be given sufficient time to study local conditions and get themselves acclimatised,. A foreign tour should not be arranged hurriedly and in a haphazard manner as was done in the last instance. Every detail must be gone through carefully and all steps should be taken to avoid inconveniences to players. Lastly, the inevitable question arises whether a mixed team of booted and bare-footed players should be sent or a purely booted team should have the preference. Perhaps the former would have ready response and approval in India wedded as she is to the barefooted style of play at present. In that case, the number of players will have to be larger. Let us hope the A.I.F.F. would consider the matter in all its bearings before another team is sent out abroad.

BOMBAY VS. BARODA

In about a fortnight the all-India Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy will commence. Bombay is down to meet Baroda in the first round and the match will be played at Baroda on October 28, 29 and 30. The Bombay Cricket Association has selected as many as 17 players, with L. P. Jai as their skipper, to make the journey to Baroda. The choice of Jai is an excellent one. He appears to be in vigorous form still and can be depended upon to lead the side skilfully and judiciously. With stalwarts like Vijay Merchant, D. D. Hindlekar S. M. Kadri, R. R. Wadkar, A. E. Baporia and J. K. Nariman in the vanguard, the Bombay team will have plenty of young blood to put forth a strong combination. Bombay should not experience much difficulty in disposing of Baroda, even though they have to play on their unaccustomed matting wicket.

INDIA'S GRATITUDE TO HAWKE

The death of Lord Hawke removes one of the most towering presonalities from the world of cricket. Few persons have done as much for the advancement of the "King of Games" as did the noble peer. India owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for all he did for Indian Cricket and particularly for helping India to be put on the cricket map of the world. As far back as 1892 during the Governorship of Lord Harris, another patron of cricket, he brought out a team of Engligh cricketers to this country which gave great fillip to the game in India. Thereafter he evinced keen interest in Indian Cricket and rendered all possible help in the exchange of visits between India and England. May his soul rest in peace.

A LESSON FOR P. K. GHOSH

The celebrated Bengali swimmer P. K. Ghosh, who is shortly going to Europe with a view to cross the English Channel had a trial swim from Trombay to the Gateway of India—about twelve miles—last week-end. His brother, N. K. Ghosh and A. Toddywalla of Bombay accompanied him in the trip. As ill-luck would have it, Prafulla was caught in a strong current twice and was carried away from his settled route. It was with considerable difficulty he succeeded in reaching the destination about an hour and 40 minutes late. Toddywalla his guide, was however able to reach the post within the scheduled time. The reason was that he knew his way and was able to keep clear of the currents. This trip has a great lesson for Ghosh. One needs experience and training to support his skill to succeed. So before he attempts to swim the Channel, he must study the conditions there fully. Then only he may hope to succeed.

Not During The Course Of Trial

A Correspondent writes:—

With reference to the Press reports about the remarks made by the learned acting Chief Judge Mr. S. E. Kurwa on Thursday in Mr. Shamdasani's case, what actually transpired was that the case was adjourned at 5-30 p. m. and the Chief Judge asked people not connected with the case to withdraw from the Court as he wanted to give some directions to the parties in the case. He never addressed members of the Bar as such. His remarks were never intended to exclude advocates from attendance during the course of the trial of the case nor the press reporters from taking notes of the proceedings. The remarks were not made during the course of the trial of the case but were made after the case had been adjourned for the day when the judge was about to rise.

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AT

Royal Opera House

RETIREMENT OF DR. T. S. WHEELER

A Distinguished Scientist's Notable Career

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, sails for England on the 22nd instant on leave preparatory to retirement. Born in Dublin in 1899, he was educated at the Royal College of Science, Dublin and at the University of London. He was on the staff of the Royal Naval Cordite Factory where he was promoted to the Research Department of Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Before he came to India in 1931 to join

Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C., F. Inst. P., M.I. Chem. E., F.N.I., J.P.

the Institute, he was working as Senior Chemist in the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and was carrying out research work on gas reactions. He had published about 40 Papers, and two books, entitled "Systematic Organic Chemistry" and "Physice-Chemical Methods, and had taken about 20 Patents.

During his tenure of his office for the last seven years, Dr. Wheeler endeared himself to the staff and students of the Institute by taking a keen and lively interest in all their activities and encouraging them to carry on research work along several lines. The consequences of his arduous labours can be seen from the number of papers published from the Institute, which amounts to nearly 280, the number of students (nearly 110) who have taken the M. Sc. degree, the high position which the Institute occupied amongst the Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University in the examination results, in the trophies and distinctions won by the Institute platoon in the U. T. C. Corps and the number of scientific excursions arranged under the auspices of the several associations at the Institute.

Dr. Wheeler took a keen personal interest in research and research students and has published during these seven years as many as 56 papers in various journals in India and abroad. If one sees the list of these papers he will be surprised to find several of them in his own single name, which shows how imbued he is with the spirit of advancing the bounds of knowledge. His contributions to the theory of liquids, a subject which he has made his own, have received world wide acceptance and the theory has come to be known as Wheeler's Theory. It is, therefore, not be surprising to find how he became so popular amongst the scientists in India in such a short time. He is the Vice-President of the National Institute of Sciences, which is the premier scientific association in India and also of the Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore, and a member of the council of various scientific associations in India.

Dr. Wheeler took a keen interest in the activities of the Bombay University. The most important contribution of his efforts is the formation of the scheme for the establishment and the running of the University Department of Chemical Technology. He had been a member of the Board of Studies in Chemistry, of the Academic Council, Dean of the Faculty of Science, and a member of the various select committees wherein his assistance has proved to be invaluable.

While so deeply engaged in these academic works, Dr. Wheeler always found time to take deep interest in the social activities connected with the Institute and the R. I. Sc. Hostel. He is a man of very kind and charitable disposition and has given a big gift of his books and journals to the Library of the Institute.

By his premature retirement the Institute loses a keen research worker, enthusiastic Principal and an admirable guide.

Mahatma On A. I. C. C. Walk-out

Bane Of Obstructive Tactics In Congress Organisation

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

The walk-out at the last A.I.C.C. meeting of the opponents of the Civil Liberties Resolution was an unfortunate and hasty act. What was their protest against? I understand the President went out of his way to let them make as many and as long speeches as they liked. Therefore the protest was against the majority refusing to accept amendments which cut at the root of the resolution which was regarded as vital to the existence of the Congress in its present form.

The walk-out has served one good purpose. It has brought out in clear light the fact that the Congress is not to-day the homogeneous body it used to be. It has members and parties who have no faith in its creed or its constructive programme, specially Khadi and Prohibition.

ONE WILL AND ONE POLICY

In these circumstances the Congress must cease to be a compact fighting organisation engaged in a life and death struggle against the most experienced and organised corporation in the world. It has been since 1920 like an army in action having one will, one policy, one aim and exact discipline. All this must go if the protesters can have their own way. In the first place there can be no amendment of or protest against accepted policies. But even if such is permissible, there should be perfect and willing obedience after the rejection of amendments and protests. Opposition in the Congress is not to be compared to the opposition, say, in the Central Assembly. There the opposition has little in common with the Government. In the Congress there can only be those who willingly and whole-heartedly subscribe to its creed. Those who do not want independence cannot become its members nor can those who do not believe in truth and non-violence, khadi or communal unity or total abolition of untouchability among Hindus or total prohibition of drink and intoxicating drugs.

APPEAL TO MINORITY

It is upto those who do not believe in the fundamental policy of the Congress seriously to consider whether they would not serve the Congress and the country better by remaining outside the Congress and converting the people to their view of conducting the campaign rather than by remaining within and obstructing those who do not see eye to eye with them and yet are in the unfortunate position of having the majority on their side It is equally the duty of the majority to consider how best to deal with those who will resort to obstructive tactics. My opinion based on experience is that if, after a friendly discussion with the obstructionists (if the use of that word is permissible to describe them), it is found that they believe it to be their duty to continue obstruction, it would conduce to the good of the country to hand over the reins to the minority and themselves follow the existing Congress programme without using the Congress name. All this can succeed beyond expectations, if it is done without huff, without malice, without bitterness and merely to meet a situation that is becoming impossible.

If chaos is to be prevented, proper measures must be taken in time.

SCHOOL GIRLS TAKE SAFETY PLEDGE

Yet another Safety Squad was formed at the Princess High Shool for Girls, Lamington Road, when 50 girls took safety pledge to work whole-heartedly in the interests of Health, Caution and Courtesy. Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety Squad Association, was present, and in wishing the enthusiastic girls great success in their war on accidents, explained the aims and objects of the pledge which concluded, "all this we shall do for the sake of humanity, the honour of our school, the progress of our country and the glory of God."

The girls were then entertained to a film exhibition on Road Safety.

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Then begin using BOSFA TEAROSE Soap rightaway.

Its soothing suds invigorate the body—its pleasing fragrance keeps you fresh.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 mtres (1,231 kc/sfl)
a.m.
8-0 Records.
p.m.
1-0 Music 2-0 Wamanrao Padhye 2-30 Ardeshir F. Mistry 2-45 Sitarabai 3-0 Children's Hour (Gujarati) 5-30 Devotion 5-40 Sitarabai 6-0 Ditties in Duets 6-10 Purushottam Solankurkar 6-30 Asha 6-40 Musical Potpourri 6-55 Bhajan 7-0 individuality: 7-7 Ramnathkar 7-25 Studio Selections 7-35 Short Story (Marathi) 7-50 Come, Let us Write a Story, Hindustani sketch 8-10 Bombay Orchestra: Chandrakant 8-20 Sitarabai 8-35 Spring Music 8-43 Purushottam Solankurkar 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 G. M. Durrani 9-30 News (BBC) 9-50 Sport talk by Talyarkhan 10-5 Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur 11-5 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
p.m.
1-0 to 3-30 As in Bombay I.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I 6-30 Evensong 7-35 As in Bombay I 11-5 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s).
a.m.
7-0 Morning Notes. 7-10 Mehboob Jan. 7-50 Music. 8-10 Ghazals from Valayat Khan. 8-30 For Young Listeners.
noon
12-0 From Silver Screen.
p.m.
1-0 Selected by Listeners in Naini-Tal. 6-0 A Sitar Recital: Multani. 6-10 Ghazals. 6-30 Melodies. 6-50 Hader Husain. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 7-45 On Wings of Song (Bengali). 8-0 Story. 8-10 Classical Music. 8-50 Man Mohna: Patdeep Dura. 9-0 Sitar Solo. 9-15 News Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Hubert Phillips: Bass. 10-10 Miscellaneous Progrmme. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).
noon
12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s).
p.m.
6-0 as in Delhi I. 6-10 Raushan Lal. 6-30 Tagore Songs. 6-45 Popular Music. 7-0 Ghazals. 7-30 Mehboob Jan. 8-0 to 8-50 As in Delhi I. 8-50 Luigi Voselli and His Hungarian Orchestra. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Valayat Khan. 10-5 Sati Devi. 10-15 Afzal Husain. 10-30 Surbahar Recital. 10-40 Mehboob Jan. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
noon p.m
12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s).
p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

NEXT FRIDAY
FROM 21st OCTOBER--'38

The Conflict of Ideals
EAST IS EAST
and West is West
Never the Twain shall meet

Here An England Returned GIRL TRIES TO FIT THE EUROPEAN GLOVE OF IDEAS
and creates all the Fuss of things!

SEE
INDIA'S HEART-THROB
POCKET-VENUS
MADHURI IN THE Secretary
with
T. KAPUR,
CHARLIE,
Begg, Kalyani
Rajkumari
(Benares.)

Directed by:—
Chaturbhuj Doshi
Story by:—
Gunwantrai Acharya

Shree Ranjit's latest Social photo play
NEXT FRIDAY AT
The WEST-END
Running To-day THE CAT

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Thirteen persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the City Police last night in different parts of the City under the Gambling Act.

A raid was carried out by the Nagpada police in a building at Kamatipura last night and five persons were arrested.

The Byculla police raided a teashop known as Queen Mary Restaurant at Nisbet Road last night at about 10 p. m. after sending a bogus punter with marked coins. Two persons were arrested in the hotel.

It was stated by the police that several sutta chits including marked coins were found behind a partition in the hotel.

Another person was arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad last night at Chota Kabarastan on a charge of accepting sutta bets.

All the accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate Mr. I S. Haji at Mazagaon Police Court this morning when they were ordered to be released on bail.

A man sleeping outside his room at Parel was fatally stabbed last night. The murderer made good his escape after depositing the blood-stained knife under the pillow of his victim.

The murder is shrouded in mystery. No arrests have so far been made.

It appears that Mahomed Nassir Amzad, the victim, was sleeping in front of his room when a man, said to be clad in black robes, suddenly came from behind and, whipping out a sharp knife, inflicted a fatal wound on the sleeping man. The murderer, after depositing the blood-stained knife under the pillow of the deceased, disappeared under cover of darkness.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
VUC 370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 Orchestral Interlude 6-6 Church Service 8-20 Sushila Sen Monipuri 7-40 Pandit Muley 8-0 Mohit Kumar Sinha Roy 8-10 Satyaban, News, Weather 8-30 In Bengali 8-45 In English 9-0 Shalla Devi 9-20 Richard Crooks: Tenor 9-30 My Piano and I: 9-50 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 Records. A Bengal playlet 6-50 Pandit Omkarnath Thakur 7-20 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-0 Kesava Bhagavathar: Vocal 6-10 Carnatic Orchestra 6-15 Kathakali Melapadam 7-25 Carnatic Orchestra Jagan mohini 7-30 Tiger Varadacharia: Vocal 9-9 News. 9-15 Recent Books review 9-30 S. P. Seethalakshmi: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-0 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 Theodore Chaliapine: Bass 9-45 Students' Corner 10-15 Philadelphia Symphoney Orchestra 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
p. m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Naatia Qawwali 6-0 Karim Dad and Khurshid Anwar 6-20 Kamhaiya Nand Lal 6-25 Nur Jahan 6-45 An hour with villagers 7-45 Qawwali 8-5 Karim Dad and Khurshid Anwar 8-25 Behag on Sarod 8-30 Nur Jahan 8-50 Qawwali 9-5 Zohra-o-Naheed 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Stars (Indian music)

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p. m.
6-0 Announcements in Hindustani 6-10 Vidya N. Seth 6-35 Gauhar Sultan of Jagraon 7-0 For Countryside 7-30 Instrumental Interlude 8-0 Book Reviews: Hindi 8-15 Mohammad Shafi 8-30 Hirabai 8-45 Mohammad Shafi 9-0 Chanchal Kumari 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Criminal Tribes in Punjab 10-0 Budh Singh Tan 10-15 Hirabai 10-30 Budh Singh Tan 10-45 Chanchal Kumari.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
p. m.

POLICE REFUSE TO PROSECUTE DRIVER

But Father Of Boy Victim Prosecutes Him And Gets Him Jailed

Extraordinary facts concerning the behaviour of the Police in Bholwada Section are revealed in the judgment of Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in disposing of the charge against one Anjaya Rajana, driver of motor lorry No. X8113, for rash and negligent driving and causing the death of Ruston Hormusdiar Irani, a boy of three on 16th November, 1937.

The Police failed to institute a prosecution, although it was a cognizable case. They left it, however, to the father of the child to bring it before the court as a private prosecution.

It was alleged by the defence that the failure of the police to take up the case and bestir themselves in the matter was due to the fact that the complainant was not in the good books of the police.

The police officer concerned could not be called to give evidence as he had gone on long leave.

The police had prepared and produced in the court a sketch of the accident, which the magistrate said had been "prepared perfunctorily".

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two week's R. I. and a fine of Rs 200 or in default three months' R. I.

The question of compensation to the parents of the child is left to be determined by the Civil Court.

DRIVER JAILED

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, sentenced one Anjaya Rajanna, driver of motor lorry No. X8113 for rash and negligent driving and causing the death of Rustom Hormusdiar Irani, a boy of three on 16th November, 1937.

6-0 Ghazals 6-15 Classical Songs 6-35 Geets and Bhajans 7-10 Pabitra Kumar 7-35 Jameelabai 7-45 Divine Right of Kingship (Hindustani 8-0 Mujaddin Mian 8-25 Pabitra Kumar 9-0 Jameelabai 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Lucknow Orchestra 9-55 Jameelabai 10-5 Shrimati Kaman Devi 10-12 Mujaddin Mian 10-30 Sitar Solo 10-40 Jameelabai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9.30 p. m.) 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p. m.
7-30 Songs of British Isles 8-30 Notes from Royal Library: 8-50 Luigi Voselli 9-15 Newsletter, Sports Summary 9-40 Bells, and Empire Service.
10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s).

Repression Awakened People's Consciousness

Exemplary Solidarity Extolled

All-India Sympathy In Rajkot Struggle

"This is a struggle for breaking the shackles with which eight crores of people in the Indian States have been bound for centuries past. Is there one unfortunate man who would not extend his support for such a struggle?"

That was the proposition propounded by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a message he sent on the occasion of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal, at Hira Baug, on Saturday night.

The meeting which was held in response to an appeal made by the Secretary of the Kathiawar Political Conference, to observe 15th October as "Rajkot Day" throughout India, was presided over by Sjt. Durlabhji Umedchand Parikh.

ALL-INDIA STRUGGLE

Mr. Parikh, in the course of his speech said that Sardar Patel and Mr. Dhebar had already described the course of the struggle in Rajkot. The courage and the spirit of non-violence displayed by the people of Rajkot, had evoked the admiration of the whole country. Sardar Patel had already stated that the struggle of Rajkot was the struggle of All-India.

The fundamental issue brought to the fore by the struggle in Rajkot was the question of responsible government in the States.

The speaker referred to the assurance given by the Under-Secretary of State for India, some time ago, to the effect that the paramount Power would not stand in the way of constitutional reforms in the States and remarked that Sir Patrick Cadell had forgotten that assurance.

ATROCITIES CONDEMNED

Mr. Chimanlal Shah moved the resolution condemning the atrocities that had been perpetrated on the brave people of Rajkot, during the last two months.

Mr. Shah said that the Congress attitude of non-interference in the States had been amply justified by subsequent events. The fears of a section of the people that such an attitude would paralyse the struggle of the States had proved false. The States' people had learnt to depend on their own strength and during the few months that had elapsed, since the Haripura Congress, they had demonstrated that they were capable of determined heroic and non-violent struggle.

He referred to the struggle that had been going on in various states, from Travancore to Kashmir, and pointed out that the common demand of all the States' subjects was the demand for Responsible Government.

Repression only brought out the resistance of the people, and made them conscious of their own rights. As long as the people were not alert, all the writings of Gandhiji and the speeches of the Sardar would be futile, and repression was the one factor that would make the people conscious of their rights, and eager to defend them.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jethalal Ramji and was passed unanimously.

EXEMPLARY SATYAGRAHA.

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi moved the resolution supporting the demand of the Rajkot Prajamandal for Responsible Government, and also extending solidarity to the people in their exemplary Satyagraha, to attain Responsible Government.

Mr. Gandhi recounted all the incidents in the course of the struggle, and stated that, at the end of two months, Durbar Veeravala had realised with dismay, that the struggle in Rajkot was not merely the creation of a few agitators from Bombay, but represented the real desire of the people of Rajkot. To-day, not only popular leaders like Mr. Debhar but even persons like Mr. Ranchoddas Patwari a former Dewan of Morvi, had been accusing the Rajkot Durbar, of ill-treating its subjects. He recounted various incidents and stated that it behoved the Political Agent to inquire into the allegations, and ask for the explanation of the Durbar.

SARDAR'S MESSAGE.

A message in Gujerati from Sardar Patel was read at the meeting. The following is a rough translation of the same—"The Rajkot State Police made a cruel lathi charge on the innocent people of Rajkot, on August 15, and have awakened them from their slumber. With a view to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, and, with a view to end the present anarchy, the States' Peoples' Conference demanded Responsible Government, and the demand was presented to the authorities.

The Rajkot State was shocked at the demand and, to-day, there is a battle of righteousness between the State and the people. The brave men and women of Rajkot have shown exemplary solidarity and have bravely borne all the atrocities and have thereby attracted the attention of the whole country.

The Kathiawad Political Conference has decided to celebrate this day as the "Rajkot Day". On this day we should pray to God that he may grant the people suificient strength and lead them through this great sacrifice to victory. To-day we should express sympathy with the people of Rajkot, and should decide to help them.

The struggle of Rajkot is not confined to Rajkot, and Kathiawad It is a struggle for breaking the shackles with which eight crores of people in the native states have been bound for centuries past. Is there one unfortunate man who would not extend his support for such a struggle.?"

HOW SAVA & OTHERS CAME BY DEATH

Notorious Border Characters Suspected

RAJKOT, Oct. 15.

Sir Patrick Cadell, Dewan of Rajkot, has issued the following Press Communique:—

On the night of 10th instant, six Kunbis of Gunda village had gone to pass the night near their wells, three-fourth of a mile from the village. One Sava Daya was sleeping apart from others. Near him was Karamsi Laxman and others were a 100 feet away. At about midnight, Sava was attacked by a party of assailants. He was hit on the head and his skull was fractured. He seems to have gone a few yards, fallen and died.

Karamsi was the next to be attacked. He was beaten and then bound. His ear-rings and turban were removed, and taken away.

Four other villagers were then attacked. One offered resistance, by throwing stones. The assailants went away. They were four and wore khaki, saffron and white coloured clothes and 'choranas', with faces muffled.

One who had been attacked went to Gunda for help. Cries of others who were assaulted brought others to the spot.

A panchanama was made.

Sava was taken in a cart to the village. The injuries of others were not serious.

The offences were registered under Section 302 and 394.

The tracks of the robbers were followed from the scene of the offence to beyond the Beti River, in the Rajkot State limit. Here they were lost in stony green grounds. They did not appear to go beyond Paravala, a Jamnagar State village. In that tract of the country there are several notorious bad characters.

Police are actively pursuing enquiries and assistance of the police of the Jam Saheb has been invoked.

A personal letter has also been written to him.—A. P.

LEVI BARBUER SCHOLARSHIPS

The L. B. S. Committee in America offers one or two scholarships every year to Indian women for post-graduate work at the University of Michigan in any branch of study.

The scholarship is available for ten months, and can be renewed, if the Committee thinks it necessary to do so. The amount given is 600 dollars plus University fees. The student has to provide for passage, vacation expenses and travelling etc.

Applicants must be graduate unmarried women of any Indian University Applicants must give full information about their school and college career, the course proposed to be taken at the University and give two references of two leading citizens. They should also produce credentials from important people and a medical certificate about physical fitness. All applications should be sent to Miss K Khandvala, 22 B, Wellingdon Colony, Santa Cruz by the 25th of November to enable applications being forwarded to the Committee in the United States. Every candidate should enclose postage stamps. Anyone wanting further information should write to Miss Khandvala.

Jewish Rabbi And Others Assaulted

Anti-Jewish Demonstrators Set Fire To Building

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

A Jewish Rabbi and several Jews were injured in an anti-Jewish demonstration in the Jewish District of Vienna to-night.

The demonstrators, mostly youths, marched through the streets smashing windows of the Jewish flats and beating all Jews whom they met in the streets.

In a Jewish Synagogue, where the Jews had gathered for evening prayers, the demonstrators injured the Rabbi, smashed the windows and set fire to a part of the building. A fire brigade extinguished the outbreak.

Official circle state that the Nazi Party is not connected with the rioters.—Reuter.

LAME EXCUSE FOR BRUTAL AGGRESSION

Roman Journal On Nazi Execution Of Catholics

ROME, Oct. 15.

"Osservatore Romano" commenting on Germany's version of the anti-Catholic demonstrations in Vienna says:

"A comparison of the official report on the limited nature of disturbances and the very real gravity of the events together with the excuse of Catholic provocation shows that far from respecting the liberty of religion and church, the responsibility used is fully assumed and a lying attack against those who are being persecuted is added to brutal aggression.—Reuter.

18-YEAR OLD MARTIAL LAW TO BE REPLACED

Lithuanian Govt. Approve Security Bills

KAUNAS, Oct. 15.

The Lithuanian Government have approved, in principle, of two State Security Bills which replace the Martial Law which has been in force for 18 years.

Under the Bills, the Lithuanian Home Minister and the Governor of Memel possess very wide powers similar to those hitherto exercised by Military Commanders.—Reuter

FRIDAY NEXT!

MR. BARUA BRINGS THEM ALIVE!

HEART

OF A WOMAN FROM THE SLUMS CLASHING

with the HEART of a Sophisticated woman of the upper Class!

What happens then?

A Kapurchand Ltd. Release

FROM 21st OCT.!

NEW THEATRES LTD.

Stand Supreme to offer you such a great picture . . . .

ADHIKAR

Starring:—

★ JAMUNA, ★ MENAKA, ★ P. SANYAL
★ BARUA, ★ P. MULLICK, ★ JAGDEESH

—FROM FRIDAY NEXT—

THE ROXY

MUSIC: TIMIR BARAN

Open Table Tennis

Tournament

Kapadia Wins Singles Title

Miss D'Lima Beats Miss Dyer In Women's Singles Final

The Open Table Tennis Tournament, conducted by the J. Walter Thomson Sports Club, came to a fitting conclusion on Saturday evening, when the remaining three finals were decided.

H. Kapadia beat H. M. Barafwala in the final of the Men's Singles after a stern struggle for supremacy and the score (21—12), (21—19), (19—21), (21—16) is a true indication of how the players had a neck to neck fight.

Miss P. D'Lima won the Women's Singles title, beating Miss F. Dyer in the final by (21—8), (21—16).

The following are the results:—

MENS' SINGLES FINAL.

L. H. Kapadia beat H. M. Barafwala (21—12), (21—19), (19—21), (21—16).

WOMENS' SINGLES FINAL.

Miss P. D'Lema beat Miss F. Dyer (21—8), (21—16).

MENS' DOUBLES FINAL.

K. H. Kapadia and L. H. Kapadia beat H. M. Barafwala and H. B. Parelwala (21—14), (17—21), (21—16), (21—15)

POLICE WITNESS AND HALAI

Interesting Passages-at-arms

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, resumed yesterday, the hearing of the case in which Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the India Cotton Exchange, is charged with seven other important businessmen and financiers for an alleged offence cognizable under the Prevention of Gambling Act, by the Crime Branch of the Bombay Police.

Mr. Balubhai Desai appears for accused two to eight, assisted by Messrs. Chatrapati and C. D. Vyas. Mr. Halai is defending himself.

Mr. Gawde of the C.I.D. continuing his evidence, said that so far as the members of the Association were concerned all 'soudhas' or contracts were subject to the settlement of the Defaulter Committee. But there were instances of Defaulters whose 'soudhas' was "cut". Though in so doing they were infringing the laws and regulations of the Exchange.

According to Bye-Laws 105 and 1, persons with convictions for criminal offences, moral delinquents and minors were not eligible for the membership of the Exchange. Though as a matter of fact there were in the membership of the Exchange convicted persons.

Mr. Halai:—Have they signed the membership forms?

Mr. Gawde:—They have.

Mr. Halai:—Then their membership will automatically cease and the inquiry into the antecedents of the applicants is the business of the Exchange and none of yours.

Mr. Gawde:—Well, I will not press the point.

From the available records, for four years continued witness, no member has paid any membership fees, and has continued to be a member, as also members have been enrolled in an indiscriminate way without consulting the directorate, by accused not himself.

Applications have been accepted and rejected by non-members working on the Committee.

Mr Halai:—They were the consultants on whose advice of solvency or otherwise the special Director accepted or rejected the applications.

Witness:—They should not have been consulted to give advice upon a business that was none of theirs.

Mr. Halai: Nor is it any of yours; it is the lookout of the Exchange whom it will consult in its own interest.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next.

Saturday's Cricket In Bombay

AUSTRALIAN TEST CRICKETER BOWLS AT PARSI GYM.

The fact that C. V. Grimmett, the famous Australian Test Cricketer, who is on a coaching engagement with the Raja of Jath, was assisting the Raja Saheb's XI against Dr. Kanga's XI at the Parsi Gymkhana, attracted a big crowd at the Kennedy Sea Face and though Grimmett bowled well, capturing 3 wickets, his being hit by Havewalla, who collected 22 runs off his one over, must have made the Parsi batsman feel proud of himself.

Dr. Kanga's XI were all out for a total of 135, K. K. Tarapore being the highest scorer with 49, while the next best was D. R. Havewalla with 37, which included a sixer off the Australian Test bowler.

The Raja of Jath's XI had made 27 for the loss of 2 wickets, when the stumps were drawn on Saturday evening.

AT ISLAM GYM.

The Islam Gymkhana were at home to the Bombay Hindu Club Union, the latter batted first and were all out for 118, while the Islam Gymkhana had made 33 for no loss, when the stumps were drawn.

The Hindu Gymkhana had their one and a-half-day fixture against the C.C.I. at the latter's ground. The Cricket Club made first use of the wicket and had made 148 for the loss of 6 wickets at close on Saturday.

T. K. Contractor was in a good form and remained not out with 58.

The following are the scores:—

DR. KANGA'S XI.

J.H. Wadia, l.b.w., b Talpade	0
F. K. Nariman, b Grimmett	6
K. H. Dastur, b Godambe ...	5
N. F. Canteenwalla, c Merchant, b Talpade	3
D. R. Havewalla c Godambe, b Raja of Jath	37
K.K. Tarapore, c Raja of Jath b Grimmett	49
P. M. Kateli (not out)	30
K. R. Meheromji, st. Thakkar, b Grimmett	0
M.A. Buhariwalla, c Kenny, b Raja of Jath	4
P.M. Dhondy, b Godambe ..	0
R. J. Jamshedji, l.b.w., b Godambe	0
Extra	1
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. S. Talpade 2 for 13; S. R. Godambe 3 for 9; C. V. Grimmett 3 for 61 and Raja of Jath 2 for 19.

RAJA OF JATH'S XI.

Raja of Jath, b Jamshedji ..	0
L. B. Kenny (batting)	7
M.M. Naidu, c Nariman, b Jamshedji	12
V. M. Merchant (batting) ...	7
Extra	1
Total (for 2 wickets) ...	27

BOM. HINDU CLUB UNION

S.N. Vijaykar, b Anwar	0
Raijee, b Heptulla	17
M. Savant, b Anwar	0
Shirke, c Aga, b Heptulla	15
S. Mahadeo, b Peerbhoy	5
J.D. Wagle (not out)	40
Ved, c and b Peerbhoy	9
K. V. Galwadi, c and b Laljee	
Patil, b Peerbhoy	4
Mistry, c and b Laljee	6
Chawan, b Peerbhoy	4
Extras	10
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Anwar 2 for 13; Heptulla 2 for 23 and Peerbhoy 4 for 37.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

H. G. Khairaz (batting)	17
S. M. Kadri (batting)	15
Extra	1
Total (for no loss)	33

SYMPATHY WITH RAJKOT SATYAGRAHA

Leading Lawyers Summoned By Judicial Commissioner For Explanation

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: October 14.

Messrs. Ramji M. Doshi and Chimanlal N. Shah, two local lawyers, were sent for by Mr. Davis, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, when they were asked by Mr. Davis to explain their conduct

Mr. Doshi, it is reported, said that he never took any active part in the agitation, but simply gave advice, whenever it was sought for by the workers. However, if the Judicial Commissioner desired to withdraw his licence or even to send him to jail, Mr. Doshi is reported to have stressed that he had no grievance and would live either at home or in the jail, peacefully in the evening of his life.

NOTHING WRONG IN IT

Mr. Shah, it is understood, stated that when public meetings were held in several Indian States and even in British India to sympathise with the Rajkot Satyagrahis in their trial for strength and sacrifice, he saw no reason why the Civil Station area should not convene such a public meeting and extend their sympathy to so near neighbours.

In exercise of powers conferred upon by Section 7 of the Matches Act of 1938 (Excise Duty), the Central Government has forbidden the importation of such matches from Dhrangadhra State territory from October 9 and from Gondal State limits from Oct. 22, into British India.

GUNDA TRAGEDY

Quite a mystery surrounds the recent murder of the farmer Savji and the belabouring of six other people. It is reported that they took active part in Rajkot agitation and that on the night referred to, some four miscreants in 'khaki' uniform, with their faces muffled, entered their fields while they were fast asleep and assaulted them with iron-shod sticks.

It is further learnt that there is some secret hand behind this mischief. Mr. Savji, who lay alone in his field, was murdered in cold blood, while others who lay near, were severely belaboured.

This morning, a mourning procession, 1,500 strong, headed by Mr. Narandas, 4th Dictator, marched to Gunda to console the bereaved family and would return by 8 p.m. Rajkot observes a hartal to-day.

Bombay Assembly

TRADE DISPUTES BILL DEBATE

Clause To Register Agreement Between Employers And Employees Carried

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Discussion on the second reading of the Trade Disputes Bill was resumed to-day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in view of the House disposing off the Forfeited Lands Bill last evening.

At the request of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, the House agreed to postpone the discussion of Clause 29 of the Bill which provides as to when the notice of change in conditions of work should be deemed to be notice for all as it had to be freshly examined and redratted.

The House then proceeded that if within 15 days after notice was given an agreement was reached between the representatives of employers and employees, memorandum of such agreement signed by both parties should be sent to the Commissioner of Labour Registrar and Labour Office. The Registrar on receipt of such a memorandum should enter the agreement in the register unless he was satisfied on enquiry that the agreement was the result of misrepresentation, fraud, undue influence, coercion or threat

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment seeking to delete the provision that the memorandum should be sent to the Labour Officer. Discussion ensued and the amendment was lost by 15 to 63.

"MISTAKE"

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, moved an amendment to the effect that "Mistake" should also be added as one of the reasons for Registrar not to enter an agreement in the register. This amendment was opposed by the labour representative but was carried by 79 to 14.

The clause as a whole was opposed by the Labour leaders and though was taken to division it was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Clause 31 of the Bill provides that where a Labour Officer was representative of employees placing terms of agreement, it shall be deemed to have been accepted by workers.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS FOR DIWALI

POONA, Oct. 15.

As nearly as 95 divisions have been taken in the second reading of the Trade Disputes Bill so far, Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, resorted to making members stand in their seats in favour or against the clause or amendment at the Bombay Assembly to-day, when further discussion of the Bill was resumed.

The House adjourned till October 28.—A.P.

GERMAN-BULGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

SOFIA, Oct. 15.

The visit of Herr Funk resulted in an agreement in principle in regard to increased German-Bulgarian trade and further talks are envisaged to settle details of the proposal.—Reuter.

Cuttack: The Premier Biswanath Das, arrived here to-day after attending the meetings at Balasore.

DANGER AROUND CANTON & SWATOW

Japan Warns Foreign Nationals

HONGKONG, Oct. 15.

The Japanese Consul-General here has received a communication from the Japanese Foreign Office that severe fighting is expected within a radius of 200 kilometres around Canton and hundred kilometres around Swatow.

Foreign Powers have been requested to warn their nationals that travelling in these areas is unsafe and that the Japanese army in South China cannot guarantee their protection.—Reuter

JAP FORCES ADVANCE IN SOUTH CHINA

TOKIO, Oct. 14.

The vanguard of the Japanese forces in South China has reached the country south of Waichow which is their immediate object, according to a military communique.

The communique adds that no large Chinese force has yet been sighted but a few groups of Chinese, each about 300 to 500 strong, have been dispersed leaving over a hundred dead. The Japanese have secured command of the air and further landing of troops is being carried out smoothly.

JAPANESE OCCUPY WAICHOW

TOKIO, Oct. 15.

Japanese troops completely occupied Waichow early this morning, states a War Office communique.

Waichow which is eighty miles east of Canton was attacked by troops from east and south in a subtropical rainstorm.

It is further claimed that the Japanese forces to the West are within striking distance of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.—Reuter.

Successful Strategy Of C-in-C.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.

The Japanese have crossed the East River from Waichow, and started a further drive at noon to-day, according to field despatches reaching here. The cars with which the secret landing in Bias Bay was carried out on Wednesday were praised in messages from the field correspondents who point out that the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese squadron had to escort a large number of transports to their destination without attracting notice on one of the busiest international shipping routes. Part of the success of the operation is attributed to Japanese meteorological experts who selected that full-moon day as the most suitable for landing. At all other times, there is a heavy swell in Bias Bay.—Reuter.

HOLLAND GUARDS HER FRONTIERS

AMASTERDAM, Oct. 14.

All guards on the Dutch frontiers have been strongly reinforced in order to counter the threatened influx of refugees and undesirable aliens according to reports from Breda, South Holland. Numerous emigrees who are not in possession of legal passports, are continually trying to cross the frontier and many more are expected owing to the changed conditions in Czechoslovakia.

The frontier police guards have been reinforced by thousand troops.—Reuter.

CAIRO CONFERENCE A DAMP SQUIB

Hasrat Mohani's Disgust: Fear Of "Moderates" To Antagonise British

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Personal disgust at the proceedings of the World Muslim Conference at Cairo were voiced by Mr. Hasrat Mohani, a delegate from India, who returned to Karachi by the K.L.M. Air liner to-day.

He characterised the Conference as monopolised by "moderates" who did not like to be in the bad books of the British, and who also did not like to adopt extreme methods.

Mr. Mohani who went as a member of the India Delegation to the Palestine Conference at Cairo, halted at Karachi for 45 minutes, and resumed his journey to Allahabad 'en route' to Cawnpore by air.

Although he had cabled advance advice about his departure from Cairo for Karachi, Sir Abdullah Haroon and two solitary pressmen were the only three who turned up to receive him at the aerodrome.

Mr. Mohani declared himself to be dissatisfied with the deliberations of the World Muslim Conference and characterised it as a tame show.

PIOUS PLATITUDES

Pious resolutions, he said, were adopted and he was doubtful if they would be enforced. He ascribed it to the organisers who were "moderates' belonging to the party in power. Mr. Mohamed Allouba Pasha, the Chief Organiser, he said, did not like to be in the bad books of the Britishers and adopt extreme methods. That was why merely a Committee was appointed to see that the resolutions were carried out. Not even a time-limit had been fixed.

Personally he was disgusted, and as an extremist he brought forward two amendments, namely, that Palestine should be declared a Republic and a time-limit till the end of 1938 be fixed with the proviso that if within that period the British Government refused to accept their proposals, the Muslim world should regard the English as its enemy and deal with them accordingly.

Both the amendments were shelved and even Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddique, his compatriot and fellow delegate from India spoke against him.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN NOV.

He informed the 'United Press that Nahas Pasha who had no faith in this Conference is calling another conference in the last week of November which probably he would attend if the situation in Palestine did not improve in the meanwhile.

Mr. Siddique and Mr. Kaliquazman, the two other members of the delegation he said, stayed behind. They would be proceeding to London to place the resolutions before the British authorities and discuss with them personally.—United Press.

A.I.S.A. KHADI BHANDARS

A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi and its branch No. 1 Azad Bhuvan, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi usually remain closed on Mondays by way of a weekly holiday but they will remain open on Monday the 17th inst., on account of Divali Khadi Exhibition.

CITY FATHERS WALK-OUT

Question Of Quorum At Jubbulpore Municipal Meeting

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 15.

Considerable sensation was caused here yesterday over a walk-out staged by eight Congress Councillors from a meeting of the City Municipal Council as a protest against the action of the Chairman, Mr. De Silva, continuing the meeting in spite of a want of quorum.

QUESTION OF QUORUM

The question of quorum was raised as soon as a resolution moved from the Congress benches was defeated, demanding an adjournment of the meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of Swarajchandra Verma, a local Congress leader, who died the previous day. The resolution was defeated through the Congressmen deserting the party and the Chairman remaining neutral. The walk-out was staged as the Chairman continued the meeting in spite of protests.

After the walk out the meeting rejected the demand made by the Town Congress Committee for land required for the construction of a Congress House.

The meeting further nullified previous resolution passed by itself requesting the Provincial Government to lend the services of a special official to improve the chronic chaotic state of affairs of the Committee. The meeting accepted the improvement scheme submitted by the Chairman, Mr. De Silva.

A section of the Councillors opposed to his move protested and submitted a statement intimating the Committee of their intention to move the District Congress Authorities to request the Government to interfere.—United Press

BHARAT TILES CO. TO PAY OCTROI

Uran Municipality Reverses Its Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Oct. 14.

At the last meeting of the Uran Municipal Board, it was resolved to levy an annual gross octroi of Rs. 700 on the cement imports of the Bharat Tiles Co. into Uran Municipal limits. Sir Dossabhai Bhimdivala was in the chair.

It will be remembered that last month, it was resolved by a vote of seven against five that the Bharat Tiles Co. should be exempted from Octroi, even though every small article coming to Uran, including wild fruit and firewood, has to pay that charge.

Agitation was set afoot against this decision and a public meeting protested against this action as 'ultra vires' of the District Municipal Act. A representation to that effect was made to the Minister, Local Self-Government and the Collector of Kolaba. The reversal of the decision was urged in this representation.

Presumably under instructions from the Collector of Kolaba, the new decision has been taken with the consent of the proprietors of Bharat Tiles and the Uran Municipality's President, Sir Dossabhai Bhimdivala.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The Parel Hockey League under the auspices of the Parel Sporting Club, Parel, which was a long-felt one in the Northern part of the city, was first started in 1935/36.

The entries will close about 6th November 1938. The League will be started on the St. Xavier's College Ground about the 12th of November 1938 and it is open to all the Institutions, Clubs, etc., who are affiliated to The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Limited. The Committee of the Parel Hockey League will see that the games of this League will not in any way clash with the Bombay Hockey League. Entry forms and rules governing the Parel Hockey League can be had from the Hon. Secretary "Cordeiro House." (Opp. St. Xavier's College Gymkhana), Parel.

SUIT FOR RS. 50 LAKHS DAMAGES

High Court's Judgment In Appeal

A claim for Rs. 50 Lakhs as damages against the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. was dismissed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar in appeal.

The plaintiffs in the case were the well known firm of Morarjee Goculdas and Co. who were the managing agents of the defendant Company since 1874 and were dismissed by the Directors of the company in 1933.

Alleging that their dismissal was wrongful, the plaintiffs filed the suit for Rs. 50 Lakhs damages.

Mr. Justice Somjee having given his decision against the plaintiffs, they appealed.

A further report will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES: PEAKS OF THE WEEK

SUNDAY (Oct. 16) from 6-30 to 7-35 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave: Indian music etc. Vinayakrao Padhye and Sitara bai. Vernacular talk at 7-30 p.m. and English talk "The "Short Story" by Balutai Khare Fortnight in Sport" by A F.S. Talyarkhan at 9-45 p.m. European music etc. Evensong.

MONDAY (Oct 17) Indian music etc. Krishnabai Hukkeri. Ahmed Dilawar, "Sati" a Gujarati play, written by the Hon Mr. K M. Munshi. Vernacular talk at 7-30 p.m. "Bombay that Knows no Sleep" by Shamaldas Gandhi European music etc. Symphony Night (recorded).

TUESDAY (Oct. 18) from 10 to 11 p.m. European pro. on short wave and Indian pro. on medium wave. Indian music etc Gangubai of Hubli and Rafique Ghaznavi. Vernacular talk at 7-30 p.m by Bombay Khan "Under the White Ensign". Europ. music etc Teddy Weatherford and his Band.

WEDNESDAY (Oct. 19) a programme of Indian artists suggested by Sangit Samrat Khan Sahib Alladiya Khan. Vernacular talk at 7-30 p.m. "Queen Arwa of Arabia" by Husayn F. Al-Hamdani. English talk 9-45 "World Affairs" relayed from the B.B.C. European music etc. Violin and piano recital. Violin: Mehli Mehta and Piano: Walter Kaufmann The International Septet.

THURSDAY (Oct. 20) from 10 to 11 p.m. Europ. pro. on short wave and Ind. pro. on med. wave. Indian music by Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Sunderabai. Talk English "Critics and Criticisms" by Capt. Newey at 9-45 p.m. European Chamber music relayed from the Bombay Chamber music Society.

FRIDAY (Oct. 21) Indian music Allabandi of Jaipur and G.N. Poshi. Vernacular talk "Our Folk Songs and Folk Lore' by V. D. Ghate, at 7-30 p.m. Europ. music Gerda Philipsborn: Soprano. Ken Mac and his band.

SATURDAY (Oct. 22) Indian music by Roshanara Begum and Kumar Gandharv. Vernac. talk at 7-30 p.m. "My Trek to the Himalayas" by Enakshi Bhavnani. Europ. mus. The A I R Symphonies, Strings, Eve Manes: Soprano.

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Government Move Regarding Farm Problem Anxiously Awaited

CROSS RATE RULES STEADY

BOMBAY: October 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

As there was no foreign news that would stimulate the demand, New York Cotton remained quiet to-day. Traders are expectantly awaiting next Government move with regard to the farm problem.

EXCHANGES

Sterling-Dollar Cross-rate was quiet with narrow movements.

Franc slightly improved on scattered enquiry.

BULLION

London Silver price was marked down by 1/8d. on a little selling pressure.

Gold also lost 1-1/2d.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	8.27
To-day's opening	8.26
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.25
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.89
To-day's opening	4.87
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.86
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 155

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 15.

The New York cotton was quiet following the hesitancy of operators as there was nothing in foreign news to stimulate the demand, in the meanwhile traders are expectantly awaiting next Government move with regard to farm problem. The trading in Dec. commenced at 8.26 i.e. one point lower Prices gave way a little under scattered liquidation but thereafter some steadiness ensued. Subsequent operations were colourless with hardly any move with December finally closing at 8.25.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 154-14 but thereafter declined a little and closed at Rs 154-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.29/8.28) 8.26/8.26
January (8.21/8.21) 8.18/8.18
March (8.20/8.19) 8.17/8.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

American October (4.89) 4.90
American January (4.87) 4.86
Egyptian November (7.50) 7.53
Egyptian January (7.72) 7.75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 15.

U S Common New Stock (dol 65 1/8) dol 64

General Motors (dol 50 7/8) dol 50

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40 5/8) dol 41

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with Dec. 57 3/4d. The market was fairly active on scattered support following better overseas cables but thereafter it became quiet.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.73 3/8
To-day's opening	4.73 11/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.73 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.73.62
To-day's opening	4.73.62
To-day's closing	4.73.68

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	178.78
To-day's opening	178.84
To-day's closing	178.71

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 15.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.73.62 and then rose to 4.73.68 with the subsequent trend steady.

Franc opened at 178.84 and then improved to 178.81 on scattered enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.361) 13.351
New York on Bombay (35.40) 35.42
Berlin on Bombay (88 1/4) 88 1/4
London on Milan (90.07) 90.03
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-6-10) £7-6-8 1/2
Silver (19 11/16d) 19 9/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little general selling. Small support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 15.

Spot	(19 11/16) 19 9/16d—1/8
Forward	(19 1/2d) 19 3/8d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-6-10) £7-6-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Silver ready	51 5 0
Silver Kartak	51 6 0
Silver Magshar	51 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 9 0
Gold Kartak	36 9 6
Gold Magshar	36 10 0
Sovereign	23 9 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 15.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

3½% GOVT. PAPER Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 98-2 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closing quotation £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, October 5, £92 1/4
Thursday, October 6, £93
Friday, October 7, £93
Monday, October 10, £94
Tuesday, October 11, £93 1/2
Wednesday, October 12, £93
Thursday, October 13, £92 1/2

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 15.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop October November (£19 9/16 value) £19 7/16 value.

Dundee October (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning October (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and value) 8 1/2 buyers.

Forward January March (8 11/16 paid and value) 8 11/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers

METALS

London, Oct. 14.

Tin (£207 1/4 buyers £207 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £209 buyers £209 1/4 sellers. Steadier.

Lead (£16 9/16 buyers £16 11/16 sellers. Firm) £16 13/16 buyers £16 15/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£52 to £53) £53 to £54

Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for October is 61 5/8d as against 61 1/4d of yesterday.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 14th October 1938 amounted to £.650,000.

GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Gold valued at Rs. 73,36,975 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, October 15. This included bar gold worth Rs. 19,16,719.

Out of 11 consignments comprising the total exports of gold from Bombay during the week, four valued at Rs. 13,18,397 were booked for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, while six collectively valued at Rs. 57,90,355 were shipped for London.

There was only one consignment of gold worth Rs. 2,28,223 for London optional Paris or Amsterdam. All the consignments were carried by the s.s. "Naldera", which left Bombay on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,20,95,06,848.

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotation

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Wheat January	4 1 9
Wheat May	3 3 9
Linseed May	4 12 9

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Sharp Drop In Bankers Deposits

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

On the Money Market a large increase in Government securities and a sharp drop in bankers deposits are revealed in this week's Bank of England return. Both reflect the recent activity on the part of the exchange equalisation account in connection with the weakness of sterling. Money consequently was somewhat less plentiful and occasionally borrowers paid upto 7/8 per cent for accommodation against bonds from non-clearing institutions.

Wall Street closed firm.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN CALCUTTA JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled steady but unchanged and only limited business was put through. Coals were not so much active. Teas continued to be dull. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Indian iron and steel were slightly easier to-day. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 98.

Banks:—Central 29/14, Imperial fully paid 1571.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 9/8.

Coals:—Bengal 325, Dhemo Main 12/14, Mundulpoor 9/10, Nazira 8/8, North Damuda 5/3, Seebpore 15/14 premium, Talcher 1/4.

Jutes:—Champdany 147, Craig as 10, Howrah 49/2, Kamarhatty 457, Kanknarrah 358, National 21/14, Standard 257/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/12, Bengal telephone pref 14/4, Muzafferpore elec 12/8, Burn and Co. ord 242/8 small lot, Indian iron and steel 28/9, Indian Standard Wagon ord 4/, Indian Standard Wagon pref 123, Marshalls 1/14, National iron and steel 5/7, steel corporation ord 8/3, do pref 90/8, B I corporation ord 3/2 do pref 154, Indian National Airways ord 6, Steuart and Co as 10, Humayan property ord 6/12.

Teas:+Ethelbari 8/12, Hasimara 35/4.

Debentures:—Six per cent 1955/85 Calcutta Port Trust 130/4.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 15.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	14	15	6
Punjab Jan.	12	13	3
Desi American Jan.	17	13	9
Tone steady.			
Wheat Oct.	20	6	6
Wheat Nov.	20	10	9
Wheat Dec.	21	1	0
Wheat July	23	3	9
Tone steady.			
Gram Oct.	26	13	6
Gram Nov.	27	1	6
Gram Dec.	27	7	6
Toria Nov.	33	6	6
Toria Feb.	32	6	0
Cottonseed Jan.	16	1	6

SARAT BOSE AT MYSORE

BANGALORE, Oct. 15.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose arrived here this morning from Madras and he was met by a large gathering of Congressmen at the Cantonment Station and profusely garlanded.

Mr. Sarat Bose on alighting boarded a waiting car and motored to Mysore to preside over the first Mysore State Students' Conference to-day.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE FIGHT

Sarat Bose Congratulates Students

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Congratulating the students of Travancore for their brave fight against forces of reaction Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in an interview to the "United Press" to-day, declared success would be theirs if they did not deviate from the path of non-violence and truth.

The students of Madras, he added, had done the right thing in organising "Travancore Student Day" and hoped that students of other parts would follow the lead.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 154/10 on scattered selling. Later on the market was steady with a limited turnover. Liverpool Market was due to open one point down, but it opened 2 points down, the local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
F.G.M.G.:		
Broach April-May	155	0
Broach July-Aug.	157	2
Fine M. G.:		
Oomra Dec.-Jan.	139	4
Oomra March	140	4
F.G.M.G:		
Bengal Dec.-Jan.	118	0
Bengal March	119	4

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 13th October	8,271
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	116,080
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	48,854
Increase	67,126

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 135 January 142 March 143 May 161 July 176 at cross rate 4.73 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 155 Liverpool May 1939 4.85 Rs. 56 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 157/8 Liverpool July 1939 4.83 Rs. 52 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 155 New York May 8.07 Rs. 34 1/2 at cross rate 4.73 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 157/8 New York July 7.96 Rs. 29 1/2 at cross rate 4.73 3/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 14

Broach A/M 1939 opening 154 5/8 highest 155 5/8 lowest 154 5/8 closing 155 5/8

Broach J/A opening 157 highest 158 lowest 157 closing 158

Oomra D/J opening 139 1/2 highest 140 1/8 lowest 139 1/2 closing 140 1/8

Oomra March opening 140 highest 140 7/8 lowest 140 closing 140 1/8

Bengal D/J opening 117 3/4 highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 118

Bengal March opening 119 highest 119 1/4 lowest 119 closing 119 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 1 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-11-38) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 12

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 17 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-6-10. London-Paris Exchange rate was 6 points down at 178.78. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.73.3/8. London Silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19-11/16d. Speculators bought and sold. There was small buying. New York Silver prices were unchanged at 42-3/4c. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8. The local market was quiet but steady with a small business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range remained as under:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	36	10	3
Kartik delivery	36	10	6
Kartik Tejimandi	0	5	0
Magsar delivery	36	10	9
Magsar Tejimandi	0	8	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	51	7	0
Kartik delivery	51	8	0
Kartik Tejimandi	0	12	0
Magsar deliver	51	8	6
Magsar Tejimandi	1	4	0

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 14

Copper	£47 15 0
Lead	£16 17 6
Spelter	£15 18 9
Tin	£210 12 6

Tata Steel Shares Rally

COTTON MILL ISSUES FAIRLY STEADY

Associated Cements Quiet

BOMBAY, October 15.

Yesterday there was heavy realising in Wall Street Market and prices declined owing to absence of support. U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1 5|8.

The local market opened quiet and after initial decline rallied on short covering and prices assumed hardening tendency but later on business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The tone of the market was steady and at every decline professionals came forward to support the market. The market closed at about the highest level of the day.

At opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,335 and after declining to Rs. 1,330 advanced to Rs. 1,360.

It was a usual game to support the market when American advices were easy.

Cotton mill shares were also steady with a limited turnover. Associated Cements were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

100	Ahmd. Advance	431	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	873	12
100	CENTURY	267	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	254	8
100	COLABA	152	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-6	
100	Finlay	120	0
100	GOKAK	155	0
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	56	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	268	0
250	Laxmi	480	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	132	0
250	Model	47	8
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	238	0
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2940	0
50	SIMPLEX	31	4
100	SWADESHI	220	8
100	Swan	102	8
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1.000	Western	875	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	111	0
25-50	Central	29	14
500	Imperial	1557	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378	12
50-100	India	144	4
100	Reserve Bank	114	0
5	Unions	5-8-6	
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	112	12
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	6
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	38	8
200	Oriental	4300	0
15-50	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah. Old	131	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1390	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM.	119	0
100	Bombay Suburban	137	0
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	149	8
1000	TATA POWER	1307	8
	RAILWAYS.		
100	Ahmedabad Prantji	923	2
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	99	0
500	Tapty Valley	722	8
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp.	6	12
2 sh	Indian Copper	2 9	6
	Indian Iron and Steel	28	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	41	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,360	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	285	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	308	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	189	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM XD	213	8
125	B. BURMA	502	8
50	Burma Conty.	173	12
8 sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 7	6
50	BOM. TELEPHONE XD	80	0
100	I. BLEACHING	125	0
50	I Invest Trust	41	8
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	71	8
30	Premier Cons.	66	8
15	Scindia	19	7
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37	4
	PREFERENCE		
	5½ p.c Amalgmd (T F.)	106	0
	7 p.c Andhra Valley	1.525	0
	6 p.c. Bombay Steam XD	281	4
	7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70	0
	5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	562	8
	5 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107	8
	6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	97	0
	7 p.c Tata Hydro	148	12
	7-1|2 p.c Tata Power	1560	0
	6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8
	7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	159	0
	7 p.c Visapu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
	3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
	6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	0
	4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
	7 p.c Sholapur	78	10
	6 p.c Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 15

Bombay Dyeing (871/4) 878 873 872 875 871 875 872 873/12

Century (264) 264 266 267

Central India (254) 254 254/8

Kohinoor (267) 267 269 267 268

New Great (238/8) 238

Simplex (81) 81 82 81/4

Swadeshi (216/8) 217 220 219 220 220/8

Associated Cement (112/12) 111 112/4 112 112/12

Andhra (1395) 1390

Tata Hydro (149/8) 149/8

Tata Power (1302/8) 1300 1303 1308 1307

Tram Ord (119) 119

T Steel Defd (1345) 1335 1330 1350 1345 1357 1355 1360

T Steel Ord (283) 281 282 283 285 285/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (159/8) 159/8 159

Bellapur (188) 187 188 189

B Steam (213/8) 213

B Burma (501/4) 497 502 503 505 502

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 15

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/14

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/14

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/2

3 per cent 1963/65 98/4

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/12

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/8

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/14

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 118/6

3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8

5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 102/12

5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/4

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1949/55 Loan 116/15

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 100/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 116/8

5 per cent 1954 M Deb 129

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 15

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 284
Bank's buying T T 280
Bank's buying D D 279 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,313
Bank's buying T T 1.350

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.73.62 14th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 15th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 27/32 15th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 15th instant
Java London 8.69 3/4 15th instant
London Paris 178.78 14th instant
London Belgium 28.00 1/2 14th instant
London Switzerland 20.91 1/4 14th instant
London Berlin 11.81 3/4 14th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 14th instant
London New York 4.73.62 14th instant
London Amsterdam 8.70 3/4 14th instant
London Italy 90.00 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-6-9 1/2 13th instant
Gold £7-6-10 14th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 13th instant
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 13th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent to 1 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent to 1 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 per cent 14th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 14

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	108
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols ...	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	108 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord ...	42/6

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 14

SAKELS—	
November	14.31+11
January	14.49+14
March	14.65+12
ASHMOUNI—	
October	11.41+22
December	11.36+18
GIZA—	
November	14.39+23
January	14.35+20
March	14.23+11

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct 14

December ..... sh 5 3d.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct 15

January 53.10

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 15

Octobe.	203.80—40
December	201.60
February	201.90

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

B. P. O. A. GAINS IN STRENGTH

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The sudden and premature demise of Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla the President of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, especially at a critical period of the latter's existence, made the situation still worse for the B.P.O.A. Its Managing Committee was at pains to find a suitable head to fill the vacancy. By common consent they decided to place the mantle worn by the late Sir Dorabji Tata and Sir Saklatwalla, on J. R. D. Tata. their successor in the House of Tatas. But Jehangir considers himself yet too young and inexperienced to shoulder the burdens left by his able predecessors. He wants some time to find his balance in his new office first. Of course he is always prepared to do what he can for the Association. The Committee had no other alternative than to accept his refusal with regret. I have referred to this episode only to draw the pointed attention of the sporting world to the characteristic modesty of J. R. D. Many others in his position would have jumped at the honour offered to him by the B.P.O.A. and several other sporting bodies in the City. An example worthy of imitation by others.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The B.P.O.A. has now found a worthy leader in Mr. L. R. Tairsee President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana for many years. He, too, was reluctant to accept the honour, because as he said, he was rather afraid that his health might prove unequal to the task. When he took up a responsibility he added, he felt compelled to shoulder it to the fullest. However he has been persuaded to accept the position. In Tairsee, the B.P.O.A. has found an able President. Despite his idiosyncracies, which are well-known to his friends he is sure to prove a worthy successor to the late lamented Sir Nowroji. The Hindu Gymkhana owes not a little of its present flourishing condition to his able stewardship. It may be confidently hoped that he will succeed in piloting the B.P.O.A. to a safe haven ere long.

SONAWALLA'S MUNIFICENCE

It must be a matter of extreme gratification to the B.P.O.A., that the Allarkhia Rahimtoola Sonawalla Charity Trust, of which Tairsee is the Chairman has gesture towards advancement of cover the cost of forty trophies of the Association. In addition the Trust has decided to present medals to the winners of the Olympic Events every year. This is, perhaps, the largest individual donation for trophies not only in this City but in the whole of India. The donors deserve to be sincerely congratulated by all athletes for their magnanimous gesture towards advacnement of sport in Bombay. If we had some more Sonawallas in this City, we would not suffer from lack of encouragement in sport.

NEED OF PUBLC SUPPORT

The B.P.O.A. now finds itself in much stronger position then ever before. Still it cannot be said to be in an unassailable position as regards its finances. No doubt the Club and individual memberships of the Association have steadily increased. But they are yet much below expectation especially in regard to individual memberships, Patrons and Life members. Most of the prominent figures of the sporting world of Bombay are still outside the above tests. They must come forward to support an institution which is doing such a lot for the athletic advancement and physical development of the City's youth. If it remains handicapped by financial stringency, it will not be able to render as much service as it is capable of doing. The Government of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation as well as the sporting public of this City owe a duty to the rising generation. Need I say that all that is being done for them at the present moment is nothing in comparison to the task that lies before us? Greater efforts are needed to help the Association to carry on its duties and responsibilities in a more satisfactory and appreciable manner.

BOMBAY'S BACKWARDNESS

The B.P.O.A. has done well to chalk out an extensive programme for the ensuing season. Our athletes should have as much opportunity as possible to mark their improvements and better their standards. Bombay's representatives at the last All-India Olympic Games at Calcutta failed dismally against their rivals from the Punjab and Bengal. To say that we lack the material to outbid and outclass them would be to cast an unjustifiable slur on them. The material is there in abundance. Only coaching and training of the right type are necessary to bring them to the highest level. The B.P.O.A. has already made a move in this direction But without adequate funds at its disposal, it cannot be expected to perform the miracle in a day.

SAKLATWALLA'S MEMORIAL.

I understand the Saklatwalla Memorial Committee intend to take up the question of coaching of our promising sportsmen on a large scale. The idea is to bring out a number of coaching experts from Europe to train our boys and girls. I am absolutely against this step on principle. The foreign experts are terribly costly and we cannot get the utmost benefit from their coaching owing to the short durations of their teaching. We must produce plenty of experts in this country so that our youths may obtain their help and guidance whenever they want.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

It is said that the Provincial Governments have already provided of are providing Colleges of physical education in different parts of India. Bombay is also going to have one shortly. But the point is that one is not enough. At the present moment the Bombay Government has directed its attention mainly towards the school-going children. This task in itself is so vast that it will take them quite a long time to achieve their object—more so, because they have not sufficient funds in their exchequer to push forward any big scheme. Private efforts are, therefore, needed to establish a College of Physical Education which will go to serve the cause of the community as a whole. It will be a fitting memorial to a great sportsman whose love for his people was phenomenal. His admirers should feel the urge for it all the greater because Sir Nowroji himself had laid his heart on such a scheme.

LOOK AHEAD.

Apart from the question of physical regeneration of our youths, we have to consider their position and status in the world of sport. We cannot remain backward for ever. We must be able not only to challenge the world on even terms but even conquer it as in the case of hockey. It is true hockey has not needed any foreign coaching or training to bring India to the forefront of the world. For one thing the game suited the genius of the Indian people and the European countries and America have not taken to it seriously yet. Once they do India will not find it easy to retain her proud position in the hockey world. We have therefore to be prepared for all contingencies. The crying need of the hour is to provide all facilities to our rising generation to improve themselves. An Association like the B.P.O.A. can do immense work in this field if they are helped with the wherewithal to render the service.

The [illegible] and the students of the Catholic Night School, Kolbhat Street, Girgaum, celebrated the feast of the Infant Jesus in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on last Sunday morning. Above is a group photograph taken on the occasion.

STUDIES AND REPORTS ON STATISTICAL METHODS

No. 1. Statistics of the Gainfully-occupied Population.

No. 2. Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics.

No. 3. Timber Statistic.

No 4. Statistics Relating to Capital Formation.

These four Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods prepared by the Committee of Statistical Experts have just been published by the League of Nations.

No. 1. Statistics of the Gainfully-occupied Population.

Definitions and classifications recommended by the Committee of Statistical Experts,

Contains an international minimum programme for statistics of the gainfully-occupied population, mainly intended for the use of Governments at their next census of population. The definition of the persons to be considered as gainfully-occupied, as well as those not to be so considered, and the discussion of the various principles which can or should be followed for their classification (e.g. by branches of economic activity, by personal status, by individual occupation) will be of interest not only to the compilers of such statistics but to all those who have to use or interpret them. A nomenclature of Industries is annexed to the Report.

No. 2. Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics.

Revised Edition prepared by the Committee of Statistical Experts.

The List is now applied by 25 countries representing the majority of world trade. The principles which have guided the Committee in establishing the List itself and the additional groupings of commodities by their stage of production and according to use are fully explained.

No. 3. Timber Statistics.

A Minimum Programme of Timber Statistics drawn up by the Committee of Statistical Experts

The Committee makes concrete proposals for recording statistically the timber supplied and the timber consumed for industrial purposes, the stocks of such timber, and the production and stocks of simply transformed timber products (such as sawn and planed products, boxboards, woodpulp, etc.)

No. 4. Statistics relating to Capital Formation.

A Note on Methods by the Committee of Statistical Experts.

This note is an attempt to describe and to define the phenomena which statistics relating to capital formation are intended to measure. Its object is to promote among economists and statisticians effective discussion of the extremely complex problem of capital formation and of the various possibilities of measuring statistically the process of capital formation at various stages. The definition and the measurement of savings, of the funds available for investment and of the money outlay for the acquisition of newly created capital goods are considered. Certain outstanding examples of attempts to measure capital formation in various countries are briefly reviewed.

THE SOVIET EXPERIMENT

(Continued from Page 11)

but admire a writer of Fench and Wanger's type for the extreme pains he has taken not only in refusing to be carried on this flood but in strivng to understand them. He has given one of the finest, most graphic and pictorial descriptions of the Court scene, which goes a long way in making the "mystery" quite a reasonable matter of fact affair. He wants us to realise that this court differs so fundamentally from any other court, in the sense that all of them are members and zealous adherents of the same. Pasty, standing for the same cause, have lived through the same fire and been scorched by the same flames. And, however fantastic those confessions may seem, this is a factor that one should not lose sight of.

Lion Fench Wanged's description of the Moscow in the making, is one of the most thrilling. A city such as the world had never dreamed of is being constructed. He says mathematics and reason, the hall marks of the Soviet Union, are there, but also sheer beauty and startling loveliness. It is gigantic and yet very human, full of purposeful cohesion. It will cover an area of over 4,000,000 sq. yards and house a population of 5,000,000, that is 2.5 per cent. of the total population, a definite proportion, the State wishes to maintain. The entire lay-out of the city with its fine buildings, beautiful roads, the 27 promenades, 52 parks radiating from the City, 13 great parks on the outskirts, with the great green belt, six miles wide encircling the city are so finely balanced that even the most apathetic onlooker should be moved by this picture of a great and moving project.

K. C

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

The Industry Publishers Limited of Calcutta have published from time to time several books on useful industries most of which have been reviewed in this journal. The present publication is on Safety Matches and their Manufacture, written by K. C. Das Gupta, B.Sc., former Manager, Government Match Factory, Bihar and Orissa (Price Rs. 2-8).

Matches now form an article of necessity in every household in all civilised countries. The match industry introduced in India towards the close of the nineteenth century passed through several vicissitudes of fortune before it was able to establish itself on a firm footing. In Europe the Lucifer matches were first manufactured and they held the field till nearly the close of the nineteenth century. The Safety matches were invented towards the end of the last century.

The match industry in India since its introduction has been making steady progress. The demand for matches in this country has been found to be about 17 million gross per annum which forms one-nineth the total of the whole world. The pioneer factories were—one at Kotah in C. P. and the other at Ahmedabad. About eight more were there after started. The need of protection has been recognised in the case of this industry and a duty on imported matches is being levied from 1916. It was only 5 per cent. at first, but was increased from time to time. With the stimulus thus obtained most of the parts of machinery are now being manufactured in India and imported white wood is being replaced by native article. Fresh factories were sat up in different parts of the country. The prospects and possibilities of the industry in India attracted the attention of foreign countries. Sweden and Japan felt particularly, as their export of matches to India suffered a severe fall and they decided to establish their factories within this country. By the middle of 1926 six factories were started in different parts of the country under the management of a Swedish Trust and to these two more were subsequently added. The Japanese have also started a factory near Calcutta.

The advent of these foreign manufacturers did not give any setback to the indigenous industry. On the other hand the Indian factories increased their working efficiency and by 1927 their member swelled to about 68. Though some of them were closed down, fresh enterprise has replaced them in other parts of the country. Stimulating literature on the subject at this juncture is most welcome and Mr. Das Gupta's book will answer the purpose to a large extent. It contains much useful information mostly of a technical nature regarding machinery and the process of manufacture and it will be found to be very serviceable to those interested in the industry.

S. S. T.

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

Anniversary Of A Queen

(By MURIAL NISSIM).

Netherlanders last month were engaged in a series of festivities to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their queen's reign. Although Wilhelmina reached the throne on November 20th, 1890, it was not until eight years later that the coming of her eighteenth birthday gave her the right to become actual head of the state. She reached her majority on August 31st, 1898, and the anniversary of that date marked the opening of the present celebration in her honour.

Such observances are rare indeed in this day of revolutions and dictatorships. Only a good and capable woman could have carried her realm unscathed through the past four decades, and only a good and capable people could appreciate those qualities in the ruler with whom they have been blessed.

Both the Netherlanders and her colonies marked the queen's jubilee with special stamp issues. From the mother country, Dutch East Indies, Surinam and Curacao welcome sets of three stamps. The design is a profile bust portrait of the queen with inscriptions around the border, "the dates, "1898-1938" at the top, the queen's name at the left, the name of the country (or colony) to the right and the stamp's denomination along the base.

For the Netherlands, values and colours are; 1½ cent, grey-black; 5c., orange and 12½c., blue.

The stamps from the Dutch Indies are: 2c., purples; 10c., red and 15c., blue. The set from Surinam is: 2c., purple; 7 1|2 c., orange and 15c., blue. Curacao contributes the 1 1|2 c., purple; 6c., orange and 15c. blue.

The first commemorative stamp issued in Wilhelmina's honour appeared in 1898 for her coronation. However, her portraits as a child and young girl had graced her country's postage stamps from 1891.

The young princess succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, King William III on November 23rd, 1890. Until she reached eighteen her governmental duties were performed under the regency of the Queen Mother, Emma. On February 7th, 1901, Queen Wilhelmina married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg and eight years later their only child, the Princess Juliana was born.

The Queen, as well as the other members, of the royal family have been portrayed on many stamps in the last forty years and we hope to record many future jubilee sets in her honour.

New Stamp From Prague

The newest postage set from Czechoslovakia introduces to us a newcomer to philately's gallery. He is Jindrich Fuegner, who with Dr. Miroslav Tyrs founded the Sokol movement, a combined athletic and patriotic organization. Fuegner was born in 1822 and died in 1884, after devoting his entire fortune to furthering the ideals of the Sokol Union.

The Sokol was established in 1862 and takes its name from a Czech word meaning "falcon." A small red cap adorned with a falcon's feather forms part of the Sokol athlete's uniform.

The tenth edition of the Sokol Congress was held in Prague during July, and it was this event that brought forth the commemorative issue was described. The set, which presents a pleasant portrait of the merchant and banker who worked so hard for the movement, consists of three stamps, 50 haleru, green; 1 korona, deep red and 2k., slate.

Liberian Air Mails

Liberia may always be counted upon to contribute something noteworthy to philately, and the new air mails are no exception to the rule. They are splendidly designed and printed.

The 1c., bright green and 50c., brown, picture an eagle with outspread wings. The 4c., orange and 5c. green are triangles and picture a pair of gulls. A tri-motored 'plane over the water appears on the 2c., orange-red and 10c., violet, and a bi-motored 'plane is shown on the 20c., magenta and dol. 1, ultramarine. A gull, flying low over the water, is printed on the 3c., olive-green and 30c., gray.

New Issue For St. Stephen

The nine hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Stephen has been commemorated by a new sheet issued in Hungary. Presented in the sheet are seven stamps each depicting an event in the life of the king-saint.

Stephen, who is the patron saint of Hungary was also the nation's king. During his reign he achieved the firm establishment of both the Hungarian church state. He was born in 997, died in 1038 and was canonized in 1083.

Mourning Stamp Announced

The new 2 franc and 3 franc stamps scheduled to come from Liechtenstein have been postponed, and instead a mourning stamp will be issued in honour of Prince Francis I who died in July. The stamp will be the 3 franc value of the 1933 issue printed in black.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp bears the inscription, "but the greatest of these is charity"?
2. A street barricade is shown on what adhesive?
3. On what stamp you will find a box holding a marriage certificate.
4. Who was Immanuel Kant, and what stamp pictures him?
5. "The Bear Fighter" appears where in the stamp gallery?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Grande Anse Beach is in the British colony of Granada, stamps of which picture it.
2. The "Road to Health" appears on a 1932 stamp of New Zealand, issued as a semi-postal for the promotion of health.
3. Lord Cochrane served with the Chilean and Argentine Navies during the war for freedom in 1820. He is pictured on a Peruvian stamp of 1921.
4. Ajax defies the lightning on an Italian stamp of 1936.
5. On a United States adhesive of 1907 the Indian chief Powhatan and his famous daughter Pocahontas are pictured.

(Copyright).

THE SNOB

By A. K. ISMAIL

I once heard an old gentleman complain that he had mortgaged practicaly all his assets to educate his son abroad and all that the young man had learnt there was to smoke, drink and take young ladies out to pictures and picnics. It appeared that the enraged parent's resentment was not due particularly to the young man's conduct, but to the sorrowful reflection that he had spent the same amount to educate himself thus.

A second fond parent was more fortunate. When asked how his son was assisting him in business he replied "Oh, well, he is useful for mixing cocktails when we have a Directors' meeting." A qualification, indeed, considering that we meet so few who can really mix a good cocktail. Mixing a cocktail is an art in our modern days.

Now I know of a young man who has a little money—in my opinion very little—a fraction of what we in Bombay are used to consider as money. But, coming as he does from the Zamindar or rather a shopkeeper's family (I believe a shop exists somewhere in the U.P.), he considers his resources and assets inexhaustible. Instances are necessary to produce before the reader a picture of a particularly obnoxious specie of this breed.

Now my snob comes down to Bombay. The first thing he does is to write to all the popular actresses and fix appointments—on some pretext or the other. Autographed photos are the next step, and, of course, as a man of the world gambling would be but one of his accomplishments. This particular type of the snob is also a parasite who considers himself the ideal "He-Man". The peacock is a happy comparison, for one sturts about in its spread canopy of plumage, while the other is equally self-conscious in his out-of date clothes. The only remarkable point about this analogy is that while one sturts majestically, on both legs, our snob affects a peculiar gait—I am sure it is an affectation. This class of the snob has also a tendency to affect a settled angle of look—a certain graceful lean of the head to one side. It is supposed to give them added distinguished appearance.

The snob is a creature of circumstances. He comes into being when a certain state of affairs exit and similarly goes out of the picture when these state of affairs cease to exist.

Need I describe him further? The reader must have met this speciman who cannot speak two sentences without eulogising his own merits, without sounding his own notes and without rapping his breast pocket to indicate his wealth.

* * * *

Familiarity breeds contempt—but what is familiarity? Let me give you an instance. It was in the lounge of a famous hotel that two young men met accidently. They exchanged greetings and it came out that both were old boys of the same Alma Mater. Handshakes were but an ordinary incident of the moment. Hilarity succumbed to shoulder-clappings and so followed more jovial thumpings of the back—admittedly to some discomfort, but, then, comfort was not an essential ingredient of hilarity.

Unfortunately, one of the parties to this show of "Re-Union" happened to be a snob and after the festivities has reached a certain stage, it suddenly dawned upon him that the modus operandi was rather undignified. Up jumps this protector of social standards and, as becomes him, accuses his co-reveller with exceeding limits.

Surprised, pained and at a disadvantage my friend retreats. The snob is, of course, the victor of the moment, though it could never occur to him that his was the most objectionable conduct which society could tolerate.

Modern education does reach certain standards which literally leaves our fore-fathers in the shade But, I maintain theirs was a culture which modern young men can never hope to achieve.

Arrogance is an indication of cheapness. No great man who is truly great ever affects arrogance. To him it is unnecessary. The world gives him his due homage and he is content to acknowledge it in silence. It is the lower strata of society which courts publicity, which exhibits its acts and which clamours for public recognition.

And this is the tendency of the "Snob" I refer to.

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THE TALISMAN

(Continued From Page 16)

all Miss Smith" he replied. "I hope I shall be alright soon."

"You look rather pale and hoggered Take perfect rest for a day or two. It will do you much good."

Freddy assured her that he was quite alright and in spite of her protests, he attended to his regular duties. Freddy decided to tell Mr. Smith about his decision during the course of the day. In the evening Mrs. Smith did not go out for her usual drive as she was slightly indisposed and Betty stayed at home to keep her company. So Freddy was free for the rest of the day. He waited at the gate for Mr. Smith and as he came out to go to his club, Freddy approached him and very politely announced his intention to leave the service. Mr. Smith was compeltely taken aback at this announcement and at first he could not believe his ears. He asked several times whether he had been ill-treated by any one at home. Freddy assured him that he had been treated well but he had certain private reasons for leaving the service. Mr. Smith tried his best to retain him in service but Freddy would not listen and politely refused all facilities offered him. So it was decided that Freddy should leave after a fortnight.

When Justice Smith announced at dinner that Freddy was to leave their service in a fortnight, Mrs. Smith dropped her fork and knife in her agitation. Betty turned pale as a sheet. In order to steady herself she caught hold of the table and a tear or two trembled on her silken eyelashes. Fortunately nobody noted these changes in her. After some time she got up from the table and went to her room. There she lay prone on the bed and gave vent to a flood of tears. The whole of next day Betty was confined to her bed with headache, but her heart ached more than her head. Freddy missed her very much that day. He wondered what could be the cause of her ailment. She had never been ill during the time he had been with the family. Two days later Freddy saw Betty in the garden looking fondly at a rose which she held in her hand. She was very pale and there was a haunted look in her eyes. When he greeted her, she returned it without her usual smile.

"How is your head ache? Are you alright?" he asked her.

"Thank you. I am better" was her reply." "What is all this nonsense I hear about your leaving our service?" she continued. "Has anybody been unkind to you?"

"No, Miss Smith" Freddy answered. "I have been treated very kindly by every one, but I am forced to take up this step through reasons of my own. I am very sorry to leave you all but it cannot be helped." Betty turned her head to hide the tears that were gathering in her eyes. Freddy little knew that the fair creature seated before him loved him secretly. Though he too loved her, he dared not breath a word of love. Between him and her was fixed a mighty gulf. She was lovely and the heiress of an immense fortune while he was only her father's chauffeur. After a time Betty rose to go and he looked on till she vanished from his sight. A sigh escaped from him and as he turned to take his departure, he noticed the rose which she was holding lying on the seat. He took it, kissed it fervently and hid the flower in the inner pocket close to his heart.

Two weeks passed. Mr. and Mrs. Smith tried hard to dissuade Freddy from his decision, but he could not be shaken. He received the balance of pay with a handsome remuneration for his faithful service from Mr. Smith. Freddy thanked him profusely. He then bade goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. When he searched for Betty, she was no where to be found. He found her atlast in the garden sitting listless with an open book in her lap. She saw him and knew that the invitable hour had come. Freddy advanced and stood mute before her for a few minutes. Their eyes met but both of them could not utter a word. At last she got up and extended her hand to him. He took the small shapely hand in his in a firm grip.

"Good bye, Miss Smith" he said in a chocking voice.

"Goodbye" she said and he saw tears in those beautiful eyes of hers. He bent down and kissed her hand and she made no protest. He released her hand and after a last lingering look turned abruptly and left her. Betty fell back on the seat and fainted. How long she lay in that condition, she did not know. When she came round the merry singing of a nightingale which perched on the branch of the tree under which she was seated fell on her ears. She envied the little bird which sang so merrily as if it had no cares in the world.

* * * *

Freddy wandered aimlessly through the city for the rest of the day. In the evening he went to a cheap hotel where he engaged a small room for a few days. Once again he started on hunting for a job. One day, as he was glancing over the 'situation vacant' columns of 'The Times of India' his eyes fell on an advertisement for a clerical post in one of the European firms of the city. He wrote an application and proceeded to the Times Office. Having posted it he went in the direction of the Crawford Market. As he approached the traffic island situated in the middle of the cross roads, he saw a gentleman-evidently a tourist by his gear—crossing the road. As he was looking at the row of shops on the side of the road, he did not see the car which came from behind at a fair speed. It knocked him down and without stopping to give aid, it proceeded in the didection of the Fort area. Freddy, who happened to be near the scene of accident rushed to the spot. He hailed a taxi, put the gentleman into it and took him to St. George's hospital where he was attended to the minor injuries. The hospital authorities detained him in the hospital for a few days. Freddy visited him daily at his request.

The gentleman, Dixon, by name happened to be one of the richest iron and steel merchants of New York. He was on a tour to India and was to sail back in the course of a fortnight. Mr. Dixon, by degrees learned the whole story of Freddy and decided to aid the youth who had done him a service. One day, while they were talking Mr. Dixon proposed to take Freddy to New York. After a moments reflection Freddy agreed to the proposal. The ship was to sail in another week's time. Mr. Dixon provided him with money and M/s. Thos. Cook & Son, the well known shipping agents arranged everything for their passage. Next week, Mr. Dixon accompanied by Freddy sailed from Bombay in 'The City of Burmingham' bound for New York.

On a fair morning the ship anchored at New York. Freddy spent a few days in sight seeing. In the mean time Mr. Dixon entered into correspondence with the principal of a well known medical college He suceeded in persuading him to take Freddy as a student of the college. Freddy put his heart and soul in the study of medical science and soon gained the approbation of his professors. At the end of five years, he came out of the final examination with all honours.

While Freddy was prosecuting his studies in a foreign University, Betty managed to take her B. A. degree from the Bombay University. She did not meet Freddy since that memorable farewell taking in the garden and she was quite ignorant of his whereabouts. She made discrete inquiries about him but all her efforts failed. It seemed the mother earth had opened her mouth and swallowed him up. On many and many a day she shed bitter tears in the solitude of her room thinking of her lover. Time, the soother of all sorrows brought her some relief as days rolled on; still she could not drive away thoughts of him from her heart altogether.

Many a young man of outstanding merits sought Betty's hand in marriage. She politely refused all offers of marriage. She could not bear the ideas of being the wife of another when her heart was centered on one person. Freddy also was undergoing a similar experience in far off America. The rose he picked up from the garden seat acted as a talisman in his life. He never dared to part with it and always kept it quite close to his heart. He even attributed cereain miraculous powers to it and believed that he got all his good fortune through its agency. He thought of the only girl far away in India and feared she would be the wife of another person by the time he returned to India. He had no news whatever of her during his five years' stay in America.

* * * *

Freddy was to sail back in a month's time. It was his intention to set up a private practice some where in a big Indian city. He selected Bombay as a good field and Mr. Dixon promised to meet all the initial expenses. So chests of medicines and medical apparatus were purchased and despatched to Bombay even before Freddy left the shores of America. When the time for parting came, botn Dixon and Freddy could not speak a word for a long time. Both of them learned to love each other as father and son. When they at last shook hands, tears welled out from the eyes of both and they did not try to hide them.

Freddy stayed in Bombay for about a week on his arrival. During that brief time he made enquiries about justice Smith and learned that that gentleman had retired from service and was staying at Colombo with his wife and daughter in a grand new building which he had recently purchased. Freddy heaved a sigh of relief when he learned that the daughter was still unmarried. He made no attempt to see her. He went to his native village where his father was anxiously waiting for him.

Martin was sitting on the Varandha of his cottage doing some light work. Every now and then he glanced in the direction of the road evidently expecting some one. He saw a fair, robust well-dressed young man coming in his direction with firm steady steps. He little realized that the young man was his son. Martin looked at him and was about to ask him what he wanted, when the young man fell on his shoulders and two sturdy arms encircled the old man's neck in a fond embrace.

"Dad" he cried and that was all he could speak for a long time. Father and son stood clasped in each others arms and how long they stood like that they did not know. Tears of joy flowed freely from their eyes and it was a touching home coming. When the paroxysm of joy was over the father held his son at arms length and surveyed him from head to foot. He was a son worthy to be proud of

Freddy stayed with his father for a month and then returned to Bombay He hired a spacious building in the Fort area and set up his practice. His fame spread far and wide as the best medical man in and around Bombay. He even cured cases which were given up as hopeless by other medical prodigies of the city. Both rich and poor flocked to Dr. Fredrick's dispensary and invariably every one was satisfied. The poor blessed him, for he treated them free and the rich did not grudge to unloose their purse strings to pay him generously.

The fame of Dr. Fredrick reached the ears of justice Smith. That gentleman became a victim of gout in his old age and though he spent much money to meet doctors' bills every month, he did not get much relief. He at last decided to try the new doctor whose fame was sung by everybody. Justice Smith rang up Dr. Fredrick on the telephone one day and asked him whether it would be convenient for him to have tea with him at 5 O'clock that evening. He also told him that he wished to place him under his treatment. Freddy readily accepted the invitation. When Mr. Smith announced to his family that Dr. Fredrick will be having tea with them in the evening, Betty paid little heed, for she expected to meet an elderly gentleman in the person of Dr. Fredrick. Freddy took unusual care in dressing that day and as the clock struck five, Dr. Fredrick's car stopped at the gate of Justice Smith's palatial building. The entire family was assembled in the drawing room when the doctor was ushered into it. Betty who was sitting in a corner, reading, did not look at him as he entered. Justice Smith shook hands with his guest and then introduced him to his wife. It was when Betty was called to be introduced, she saw the young doctor. She turned deathly pale when she saw the doctor, and as she shook hands, her hand trembled but the hand that gripped hers was firm and steady. She traced certain resemblances of the one whom she loved in the person of Dr. Frederick. While they were having tea Betty constantly watched him but Freddy hardly looked at her. He carried on an animated conversation with Mr. Smith. As the doctor evinced no signs of a former acquantance Betty thought that the resemblances she had traced in the doctor were her mere fancy. She liked the doctor as he reminded her of a person whom she adorned. Five years in a foreign clime almost transformed Freddy into a new being. After tea, they repaired to the drawing room where the string of conversation was taken up, while Betty sat apart and watched him from corners of her eyes. Before Dr. Frederick left the house, he prescribed some simple medicines for his patient which eventually proved to be very effective. Freddy visited his patient almost daily and thus got intimate with the family. Mr. and Mrs. Smith even wished to gain him as a on-in-law. They feared to tell Betty of this desire of theirs as she had already rejected so many proposals. During visits, he even managed to entertain Betty by describing to her the wonders of that wonderful city of New York. She never got tired in the company of the young doctor.

* * * *

One day as Dr. Fredrick called on the Smiths; he learned that both Mr. and Mrs. Smith had gone out and would not return for another couple of hours. He found Betty sitting in the garden evidently lost in thought. When she saw the doctor, she greeted him with her charming smile and invited him to go and sit beside her. They talked on various subjects and somehow or other their conversation turned to talisman and its efficacy.

"I don't believe in talisman" said Betty "It is foolish to believe in such things".

But the doctor argued vehimently in support of its miraculous powers and in order to convince her he said "I myself am in posession of one for the last five years. Ever since it came into my possession, fortune smiled upon me. I attribute my foreign education and my present success to it. All my ambitions have been realized except one and I firmly believe I will gain it through its powers."

Betty laughed at his implicit trust in such a silly thing as she regarded it and saked him whether he carried it always with him. He replied in the afirmative

(Continued On Page 44)

Charles Bradlaugh's Bust Vanishes

Suspected Outrage By British Fascists

BROOKWOOD (Surrey),

Gardners going to decorate the tomb of Charles Bradlaugh, pioneer of Freethinkers, in readiness for a visit from delegates to the International Congress of the World Union of Freethinkers at Brookwood Cemetery, found that a life-size bust had vanished from its granite plinth and the grave was desecrated with an obscene notice, says the Brookwood (Surrey) correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh Bonner, grandson of Charles Bradlaugh and secretary to the Congress, told me: "The workmen found on the pedestal, from which the bust had been removed, a hand-drawn poster with a swastika in a circle and the letters "P.J." on it.

There was an inscription which made it appear as if the desecration of the tomb was the work of Fascists.

"We presume, however, that Fascists would not lower themselves to such a cowardly desecration.

"The bronze bust weighs two cwts. and was attached to the shaft by stone and concrete. The necropolis mason said that its removal was a skilled piece of work. It had been carefully planned.

"The cost of replacing the bust is estimated by an expert at £315.

"Its removal is larceny and the matter is in the hands of the police.

"Our delegation arrived at Brookwood Cementery at 12-30 after the police and necropolis employees had completed a very exhaustive search.

"They said they thought the bust must have been taken away in a car. There was no sign of its having been thrown into any clump of shrubbery.

"The ground is covered with heather and leaves practically no trace of anything passing over it.

"The delegates were deeply indignant. They had a look round, but their search too, was unsuccessful.

"We have been attacked very bitterly individually and as members of the freethought movement, but nothing happened during the holding of the Congress to lead us to expect this outrage."

POLICE SEARCH

Police officers and cemetery officials made a close search of all the bushes and clumps of rhododendrons over a big area, but have failed to discover the bust.

As there are 550 acres in the cemetery with clumps of thick trees and rhododendrons dotted everywhere it may be some time before the bust is discobered, if it has been concealed there.

At half-past six an official of the cemetery walked to the tomb to see that everything was in order for the visit of the delegation. He found everything in order.

I understand that the letters "P. J." on the poster left on the tomb are believed to stand for "persecution of the Jews."

The poster was in printed characters and bore an obscene sentence.

A utensil had been placed on the top of the plinth.

THE TALISMAN

(Continued From Page 43)

and drew from the inner pocket of his coat a gold case. He opened the case and displayed a dry rose flower. Without giving her a chance to speak he said,

"This rose I got—rather stole from the girl whom I love for the last five years. I said I stole it, for it is so. This was not given to me but I found it on the garden seat where she was sitting talking with me. I was in her father's service at the time and "Before he could finish the sentence, Betty sprang up with a cry. She recalled to mind that incident which took place five years ago and with an "Oh! my Freddy". She fell senseless in her lover's arms. Freddy strained her to his heart and her head nestled on his breast. He showered kisses on her and when she came round she raised her face and looked at him fixedly.

"My darling"! he said "I love you. Will you be my wife?"

She answered him with a kiss. He set her down on the bench and seated beside her with his arm round her waist. As the lovers were pouring into each others ears tales of love, the stentorian voice of Justice Smith startled them. Betty flew into her father's arms and cried.

"Oh! Dad, Freddy, our old driver"—

"Where is he my child? If he comes back I will engage him again. He is a fine lad."

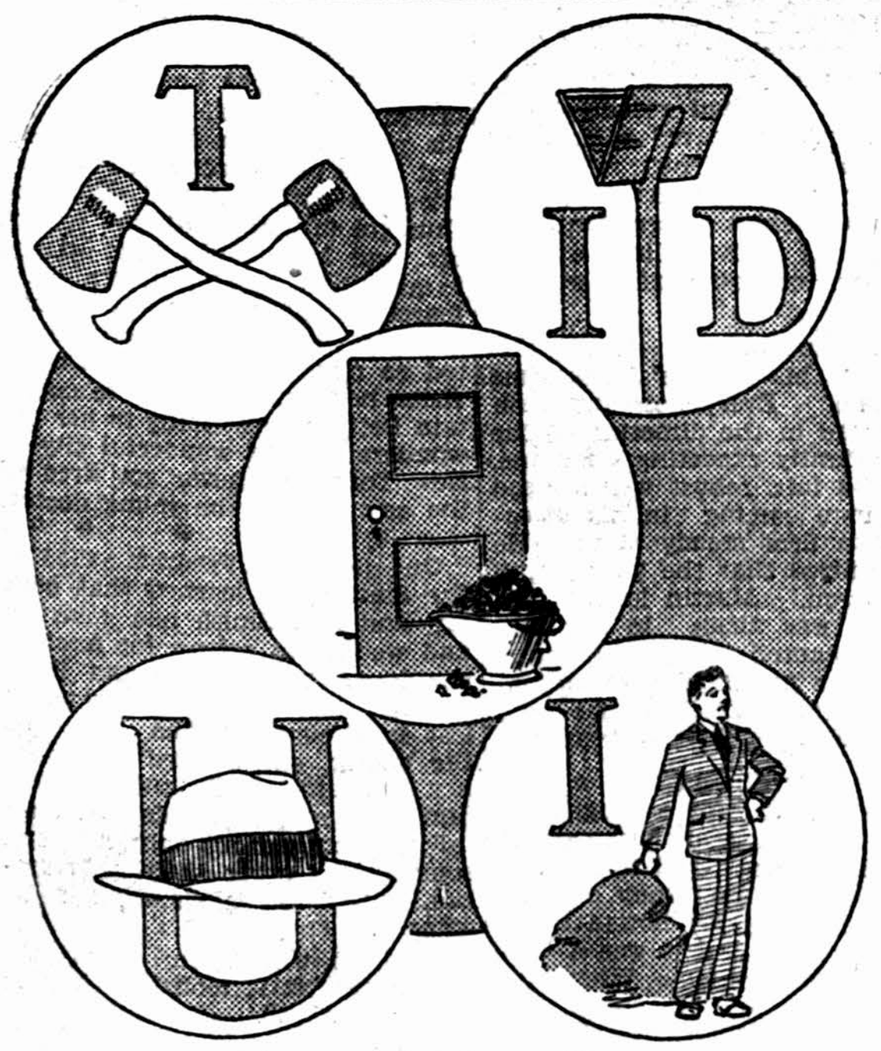
At this Frederick advanced "Here I am, Sir," He said "Your old servant but transformed into a new being. Formerly you engaged me to drive your car, but now you have enlisted my services to drive away your ailment."

The eyes of Justice Smith widened and he could not understand the enigma. At this time Mrs. Smith also joined them. In a few words Freddy told his brief but wonderful story for the benefit of all of them and at the close of the story Mrs. Smith embraced the young man in the presence of Mr. Smith. Freddy announced his intention to marry Betty and when he told them that she had already promised to be his wife, the old couple exchanged looks and a hapy smile lit their faces.

The marriage of Freddy with Betty took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral. Only a chosen few were invited. Freddy's father was present at the wedding and as the young couple came back from the altar hand in hand after the final blessing, the old man's eyes were filled with tears and he thought of the one who was absent to witness the crowning glory of her son.

(The names of characters in this story are purely fictitious.)

(THE END.)



Anagram of the State Seals

LET us pretend that it has been so long since a new state was introduced into the Union that the State Seal Makers' Association has protested to the government that its members are in danger of starvation. The association wishes the government to issue a new set of seals to take the place of the present ones, many of which are very old and, in most cases, are too much out of date to do credit to the states they symbolize.

In the accompanying drawing are five of the new designs submitted. They work on the anagram principle. Take the letters in the names of the objects in the seals and transpose them together with the letters already in the seal to obtain the names of the states.

What are the names of the five states?

(For Solution See Page 55)

"How The Gods Made Woman"

(By JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA)

The proper origin of woman according to a Hindu legend is that "Twashtri", the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology, created the world, but on his commencing to create woman he discovered that for man he had exhausted all his creative materials, and that not one element had been left. Of course, this state of affairs perplexed very greatly Twashtri and caused him to fall into a very profound meditation. When he arose from it he proceeded to create woman in the following manner, which is beautifully described in a small poem by Mr. F. W. Bain in his work entitled "A Digit of the Moon" It is as follows:—

The God Twashtri took:—
"The roundness of the moon.
The undulating curve of the serpent,
The graceful twist of the creeping plant,
The light shivering of the grass blade and the slenderness of the willow,
The velvet of the flowers,
The lightness of the feather,
The gentle gaze of the doe,
The frolicsomeness of the dancing sunbeam,
The tears of the cloud,
The inconsistency of the wind,
The timidity of the hare,
The vanity of the peacock,
The hardness of the diamond,
The cruelty of the tiger,
The chill of the snow,
The cackling of the parrot,
The cooing of the turtle dove."

Face And Palm Respiration Checked With Simple Solutions

(Continued From Page 13)

providing the lotions are of reliable content so as not to irritate the skin.

FACE SWEATING.

It is not advisable to use any of the popular cosmetic preparations for controlling malodorous sweating on the face. They are perfectly safe for under the arms and other sections of the body. But you do run the risk of irritation if you apply them to the face.

When the sweating of the face is not due to chronic ill health a milder astringent may be used in the form of ordinary borated talcum, or one part of tannoform with two parts of talcum.

You may also paint the skin once a day with a solution of two drams of tannic acid, and two drams of gycerine, in three ounces of pure grain alcohol. Any reliable druggist can mix this for you.

FOR SWEATING PALMS.

It is annoying to be bothered with moist palms. Gloves are ruined and your hands feel clumsy. Here again, excessive palm sweating is a case for a doctor, but a simple remedy may control it. Swab the palms once a day with pads of absorbent cotton soaked in a 25 per cent. solution of aluminum chloride in powdered form and 75 per cent. water.

You might be able to purchase a prepared formula for application on your palms. Of course frequent washing is necessary if you perspire too freely. During hot days resort to several daily baths or showers.

PRE-MARITAL BLOOD TEST

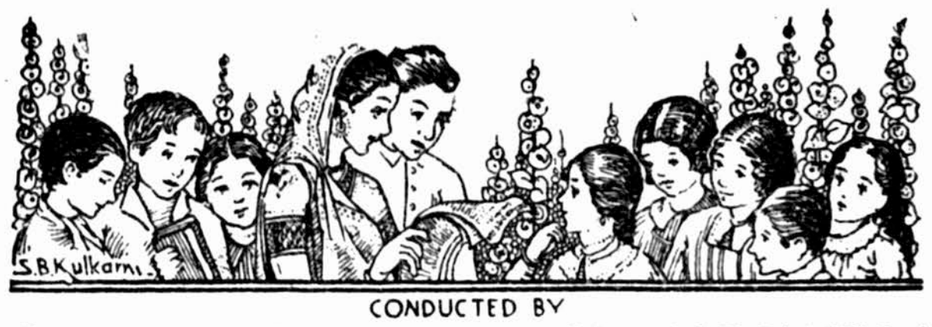
Growing In Favour In United States

With a number of individual blood tests given in August at the U.S. Health Department laboratories to persons seeking marriage licenses more than 1,000 over the total for July, Dr. John L. Rice, Health Commissioner, concludes that the public is beginning to accept the new law, says the "New York Times".

Since July 1 a marriage license may not be issued in this State unless the applicant has been found free of syphilis. In the first month, 6,656 premarital blood tests were given in city laboratories, while last month 10,862 tests were performed. Almost three times as many licenses were issued at the marriage license bureaus in Manhattan and the Bronx in August as in July.

"The increase in the figures shows that the public is beginning to appreciate and understand the laws," Dr. Rice commented. "Without doubt there is greater smoothness in the operation of the statutes."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I do not say that I never weep. But whenever I do, generally I weep laughter. Tears of joy were trickling down my cheeks, as I was being carried on a motor bicycle, running as fast as my friend could drive it.

You see, my car had been punctured at Juhu. I had seen all the suburban children safely brought and lodged in the Sanatorium. Now I wanted to reach the Ferry Wharf as quickly as possible.

A friend had come 'just for a drive' at Juhu. And he very gladly offered his motor bicyle. "I will take you there in ten minutes", he said. And he did "fly" fast to keep his word.

When we had arrived at the Wharf, I thanked him very much. I cannot say if my mouth spoke out the thanks or not, but my heart surely did. And the wonder of wonders is that I do not know his name upto now!

I was feeling shy to ask his name at that time. He had left already. I wonder if I am ever going to meet him again. A God's good man was he. And I can never forget the good turn he did to me!

* * *

THE PREVIOUS DAY.

It was and still is a surprise to me how some persons came to know that I was such and such a man, that I was to be approached in connection with the excursion to Elephanta Caves, and that my telephone number was so and so!

On 1st October, Saturday, there was a telephone call for me practically every five minutes. I had to attend to my office work. Perhaps my colleagues were feeling very much disturbed. It was, indeed, trying my patience.

"Are we going to the Elephanta to-morrow?" every one would ask. I would reply as cheerfully as possible, "Yes, the excursion shall not be cancelled!" Some asked the same question twice or thrice. My reply to one and all was the same.

I have great faith in God, and I believed that the rain which had started all of a sudden on Friday night, would surely stop at least on the morning of Sunday. So, in that great faith, I told one and all. "Every thing will be all right!"

Some workers began to argue, —mind you, on the 'phone—"Shall we not consider the parent's wishes and better cancel the excursion? And I replied, "we shall consider OUR wishes. They have trusted us. Why shall we ever do a thing which we should not do!"

* * *

ALL FOR GOOD

At night, I was with a responsible officer of the navigation company, discussing with him the possibilities of holding the excursion under these unthought-of odds. He gave his frank opinion that the risk of taking party to the Elephanta, when there was a cyclone in the Sea, should not be taken.

"We cancelled the sailing of boats to-day and yesterday", he explained, "and the storm is still there in the sea. The boat will not sink, but the children will have a very bad feeling and sensation, which is terrible they would think they were just sinking....."

I recollected what had happened to our party, when we were caught by a cyclone in the midst of sea, at the time of our returning from Karachi two years back. Children were vomiting; they had become breathless practically....I had begun to shudder already.

"Even if you find the morning clear, I strongly advise you not to go to the Elephanta;" he went on emphatically, "for, how do you know, what will happen in the afternoon? Then, how will you return from the Elephanta?"

It was 11 o'clock. The stillness of the night was broken only by the sudden pourings of strong rain. It was decided at that moment that we shall not go to Elephanta. The faith in God was there yet. And a voice began to "whisper loudly" into my ears: "All that God does is for our Good!"

* * *

EXCURSION TO JUHU

Just now, I cannot say why I thought or believed at that time that all those whom we had allowed to join our excursion, would be able to understand things, and themselves gave us the credit of giving up the idea of going to the Elephanta. But, when I arrived at the Wharf, the things were different: Poor Satish Bhai was in such a difficulty!

Perhaps an explanation is necessary as to why we did not postpone the excursion to Elephanta, or why we selected Juhu instead? As I have said above, we could decide abandoning the idea of going to the Elephanta only very late at night on Saturday. In the meanwhile, all preparations of food, lorries, etc., were made: What were we to do with all that then?

Again the significance of the day was there. We were holding this excursion in celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari. Frankly also, where was the time to think of so many things, so many view-points and so many troubles. It was sure: some would be pleased and some would be wrath!

I was discussing the situation with various friends upto 2 a.m. that day. Satish Bhai went to his place at 12 midnight. There was no other go, but to cancel our trip to Elephanta and to hold the excursion at Juhu, which was the only convenient place we could think of at that time. Under no circumstances, could we take up the responsibility of taking children to the Elephanta.

* * *

THE DISAPPOINTMENT

We left our place—Satish Bhai and myself early at 4-30 on the morning of 2nd October. We went to Bandra, Ghat Kopar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, and back to Khar, informing all parties about our decision. It was lovely to see that almost all of them agreed with us immediately—and lorries after lorries, packed with cheerful children, were sent to Juhu.

Some of them, of course, felt disappointed. So had we felt the more—for we had been working to organise this excursion since two months—and now, owing to bad weather, we had forcibly to give up the idea. Where was there any other go at all? Specially, what was Juhu for the suburban children? Yet, they kept up their spirits, and we felt so happy!

But the things at the Ferry Wharf were different. Satish Bhai had gone there in advance. The crowd which had collected there would not heed to his explanations. They wanted the excursion at any cost. Presumably, they were "interested in children",—and now they called those innocent ones "fools", because they had agreed to go to Juhu.

When I arrived at the Wharf,

(Continued on Page 50)

Rustic Charm.

"Crying".

"Laughing."

LIVED AND DIED FOR THE PROFESSION

(Continued from Page 3.)

ed to, it changed its glass though not the tint of the glass. It tolerated Roy. When Indian newspapers opened their columns to the pen of this struggling genius, even unthinking Simla realised the possibilities of the new orientation which Roy was seeking to establish in the annals of Indian journalism.

This then was beginning of the Associated Press. This was the first time in Indian journalism when newspapers had syndicated news from Simla. Until then, there was a kind of syndicated news confined to Anglo-Indian newspapers. Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad combined to exchange news among themselves. They did not admit Indian newspapers to this privilege. Nor was the privilege of much use to the Indian press. In the early stages of Roy's news service, the Indian Press published his news as emanating from their own correspondents.

Having laid the beginning, Roy then set about to complete his idea. He took another step. With the help of more newspapers, he founded the Associated Press of India. Realising its possibilities, Anglo-India, which hitherto evinced no more than a cynical interest in it, offered to subscribe to Roy's services. Even Bengalee papers followed the Anglo-Indian press.

The Inevitable Hitch

And then, came the hitch. Roy established a first class news service from Simla. This service was supplemented also by provincial agencies which exchanged and distributed news. It was a feat of which Europeans thought Indians were incapable. Roy had, of course, done his best to shatter this superstition Having proved the possibilities of an Indian managed Indian News Agency, Roy set about to lay the financial foundations. Herein came the rub. His ideal was to make the Associated Press a sort of a co-operative combine of newspapers. He went on bended knees to newspaper editors and newspaper proprietors. Capital is proverbially shy. It proved itself such on this occasion. Roy had a new problem to face. He had only two alternatives before him. One was to close down the agency which was bound to be strangled for want of finance. The other alternative was to invite foreign capital. This would mean the unshaping of the pretty child of his creation. But, which mother would allow her child to die of starvation or strangulation? Rather than see his child court death, he allowed himself to be persuaded to sell his Associated Press to a foreign company.

It was undoubtedly a sorry plight. After the lapse of so many years, newspaper owners are just realising the magnitude of their folly and the wisdom of Reuter's. Reuter's had the foresight to look ahead and take risks. The future had few risks. And Reuter's profitted to what now seems the eternal disadvantage of the purely Indian side of Indian journalism.

News Bureau And After

This was the first phase of the Associated Press. And then, came a time when Roy's sense of self-respect was put to the severest trial. This is neither the place nor the time to make any detailed reference thereto. Suffice it to say that Roy got tired of his new experiment. He almost realised it was a mistake not to have struggled longer. Painful though it must have been he broke away from his fond child which legally became the adopted daughter of a foreign magnate. He started the News Bureau. That meant he had to cover the entire field once again. He had to start again where he began years ago as the first Indian correspondent in Simla. Again, he had to meet with opposition at the hands of the Simla Gods. That, however, was inevitable and natural.

The surprise came from another quarter. Roy had believed that Bengal was bound to come to his rescue. He approached Motilal Ghose, but his efforts were in vain. He approached other Bengalee newspaper owners who dropped K. C. Roy, as if he were a hot potato. And then, he went to Madras where "The Hindu" and "The Swadesamitran" promised to support his News Bureau against the Associated Press, for these two newspapers had watched for themselves the immense possibilities of an Indian News Agency under the direction of Roy's natural genius. Bombay, that ever cosmopolitan City free from sectional, racial and provincial prejudices, backed Roy. And, Roy gave fight to his divorced child.

Grim Struggle

The new struggle was a grim one. It was a question of scoop against scoop. Roy was confident of his success. He was mistaken, however, in one thing. He relied a little too much on the loyalty of "my boys" as he used to call the young men whom he had trained to journalism. Most of his "my boys" deserted him at the hour of his trial. The late Mr. Amulya Chandra Chatterjea, reference to whom I had made in my sketch of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, and the late Mr. K. U. Govinda Menon of Madras were the two people on whom he depended. By a strange freak of fate, these two deserted Roy. U. N. Sen, his early collaborator, gave up his comfort and went back to Roy. So did Ghose and many others all over India. A grim struggle ensued. Some of the Indian-owned Calcutta newspapers were willing to profit by Roy's genius, but not to pay for it. They offered to publish his news without charging him therefore! Roy knew this was injustice, but he accepted the offer for he wanted to prove the superiority of his agency Roy at last succeeded. Poor Reuter's were beaten, at their own game. And, it was a puny Indian who came out with flying colours. So, Reuter's wanted to make up the quarrel. Even then, if the Indian-owned Press had persuaded Roy to stick to his new creation, he would have responded gallantly. Strangely enough, these wiseacres welcomed the compromise. Roy had no other alternative. He rejoined the Associated Press of India and became its virtual head and sole director of its news activities. Roy's position in Indian journalism was sought to be killed by many a General Manager of Reuter's News Agency, but always without success. My friend Mr. William J. Moloney would have destroyed Royism if he could. This is a chapter which must be left for another occasion.

Once in 1921, I had the privilege of interviewing Surendra Nath Bannerjea at the Writer's Building, Calcutta. Before he became Minister, Surendra Nath was Editor of "The Bengalee." An admirer of Roy, I naturally twisted the conversation to Roy. Surendra Nath Bannerjea confessed that he was amongst the early exploiters of Roy. Speaking to me of the grim struggle of the News Bureau, he described Roy's position in the most pathetic terms and declared that Roy should have cried in the words of Byron:

> One struggle more and I am free
> From pangs that rend my heart in twain;
> One last long sigh to love and thee,
> Then back to busy life again!

Surendra Nath's perfect acting is still before my mind's eye even to-day as I recall these words of his.

A Perfect Boss

Few employers in the newspaper world come up to the level of K. C. Roy in my estimation. Roy was a first rate boss and was a great success in the game. The secret of his success lay not in his bossing but in his studious restraint therefrom. To his assistants, he was just a colleague. He never liked this 'sirring' business. He was just plain Mr. Roy. Once our work was over, we could crack jokes with him, we could criticise him, even call him names. He was just human. He converted the Associated Press—at least its head Office in Simla and Delhi—into a sort of home for its employees. With Roy by your side, you never yearned to go back home. The work kept you busy. You simply liked it, not so much for the sake of its monetary productivity as for the approbation of Roy. That was the kind of loyalty Roy was able to inspire in us.

I do not think that there is another newspaper Editor or Proprietor, with the possible exception of my late lamented friend and Chief A Rangaswami Iyengar, who was able to evoke such intense feelings of sincere love and respect among subordinates.

Search For Genius

There was another characteristic in Roy, which distinguished him from other news agency directors. The main purpose of a news agency director is always to keep down the telegraph bill. Often, the purpose of the news and its mission are lost on the altar of false economy. Roy's method was different. When he discovered a genius, he gave the genius absolute freedom whether in quest of news or with regard to how it was dealt with. If a man was incapable of economy in words, he let him go his full length and then taught him how to summarise and where to economise. Once I remember complaining to him about a Correspondent who had wired something like fourteen hundred words regarding some incident or other. Roy read the telegram and then declared:

> "It is true, as you say, that the telegram is much too long and wordy. But read the news sense behind the despatch. That one line of news is worth many more despatches like this. The fellow was wrong to have wasted so much money but then he has given us that excellent piece of news. Just rewrite the d——d thing. He will learn that economy should be practised. Don't go for him."

News Or Views—Which?

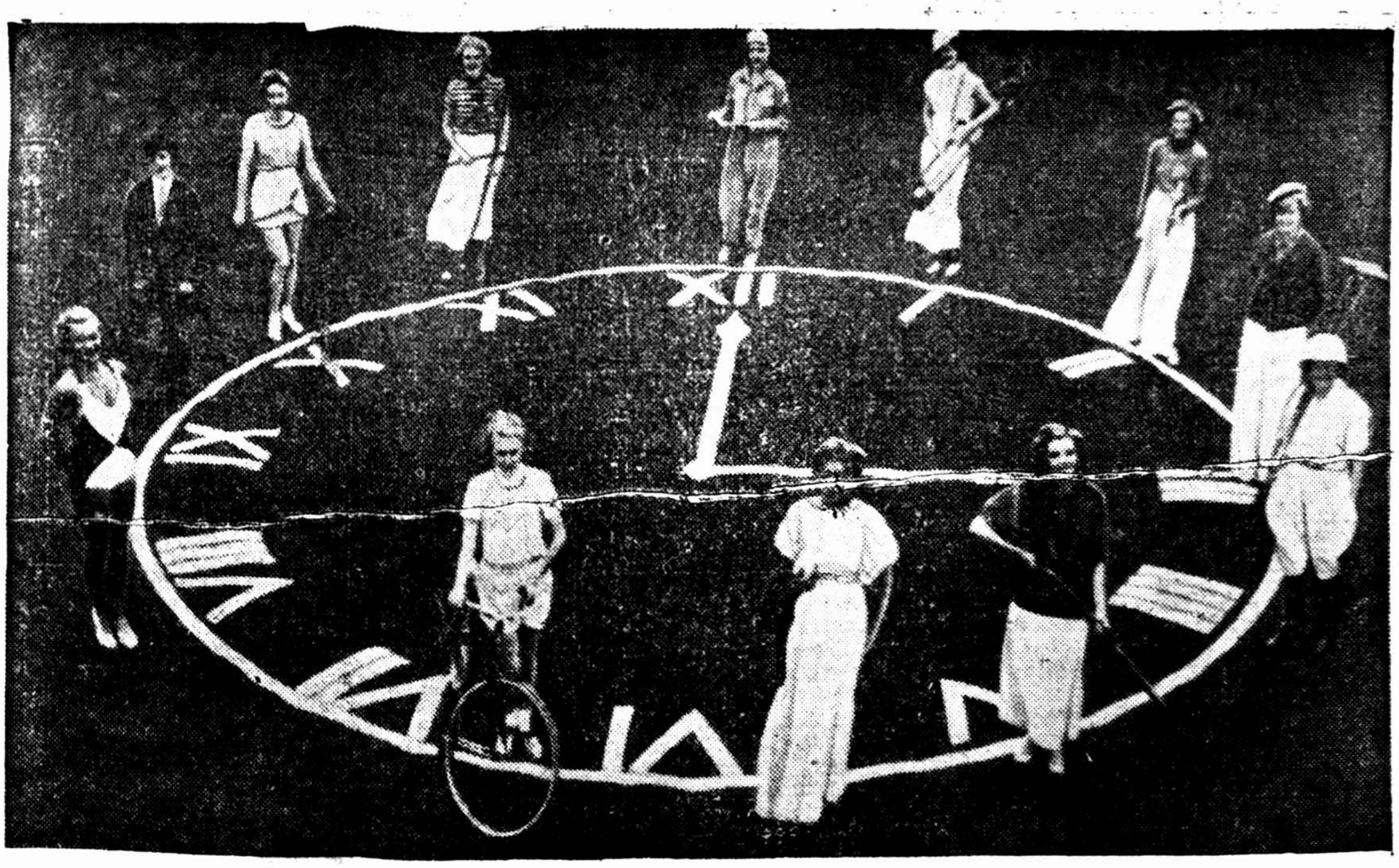
It is not probably realised even by the newspaper world that it was Roy who, for the first time in the history of Indian journalism, emphasised the value of news in the making of newspapers. In those days, Surendra Nath Bannerjea and Bipin Chandra Pal thought news services were a waste and that people went in for newspapers because they wanted to read long articles. To the last days of his death, Bipin Chandra Pal sincerely believed in the mission of the leading article. As a matter of fact, on one occasion, Mr. Pal wrote for "The Independent" as many as twenty columns of editorials and coolly told the sub-editor to hold over the news as he had something important to say! If one went to Roy for advice regarding newspaper production, his one emphasis was on News with a capital. N.' News was to K. C. Roy what non-violence is to Mahatma Gandhi, aggrandisement to Mussolini and power to Jinnah. Roy's ideal of a newspaper was a book or collection of daily news without comment, even without headlines! He would have the reader judge news for himself

Roy, The Man

At first sight, Roy's physical personality almost repelled you. There was something grotesque about him. But, beneath his rough and almost repulsive exterior, there was some indefinable something in him, which drew to him many a real friend Of the people who have been fascinated by Roy are Mahatma Gandhi, T. B. Sapru, Lord Reading, Montagu, Phiroze Sethna C. P. Ramaswamy

(Continued On Page 47)

IT'S MADE ME YEARS YOUNGER!
What a compliment it is to be told that you look as young as your daughter! Remember, it is glorious health that enables you to carry your years well. Alembic HEMODRAKSOMALT is an excellent general tonic that restores radiant health to young and old, the weak and infirm. It contains Haemoglobin and the juice of choicest grapes which enrich and purify the blood. This delicious tonic whets the appetite and aids digestion. Try it, today!
From leading chemists and stores.
Alembic
HEMO
DRAKSO
MALT
INDIA'S PREMIER TONIC



CLOCKING THE Outdoor-Girl

HERE we see how the sport-loving lady fills out the hours at Miami, Florida. Seven o'clock in the morning, she is pedaling her bicycle over the country roads. Eight o'clock finds her taking a refreshing dip in the surf. Nine o'clock means a swift canter through the shaded woodland to pep her up for a game of tennis at ten. When eleven o'clock comes around she is busy with the bow and arrow, while noon is spent eating lunch in her airplane.

At one it is golf, at two, croquet. By three our girl friend is ploughing the foam in her motorboat, only to desert the sea for the polo field at four. If you think this has tired her out, you should see her hitting the clay pigeons at five, and she brings a perfect day to a fitting finale with a dinner dance at six.

Now if the minute and hour hands were elongated slightly, so as to touch the outer circle, and an extra hour and minute hand added, the four hands would divide the dial into four portions. What would be the two time readings on the clock that would divide the dial into four sections each containing numbers totaling 20?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Missing Words

IN the accompanying verse six words are missing and each of the six missing words is spelt with the same five letters:

Mary sat with ***** in hand
Writing ***** dramatic
Did she ***** the plots she planned?
Negative emphatic!
***** to us the ***** may be
But at ***** they're new to she

And now, if you will borrow the five letters, a, e, l, s and t from the alphabet and rearrange them six different times to occupy the spaces indicated by the six rows of five asterisks you will get a completed verse reading thuswise:

Mary sat with slate in hand
Writing tales dramatic
Did she steal the plots she planned?
Negative emphatic!
Stale to us the tales may be,
But at least they're new to she.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Find the Missing Animal

YOU are all familiar with the story of the rustic, who went to a zoo for the first time and gazed in awe at the giraffe, only to turn away in disgust, saying: "G'wan, there ain't no such animal." In this puzzle, you are to have the privilege of deciding whether there is or is not any such animal.

The spaces in the drawing are filled with bizarre words, some of which are animal names and some of which are not. If you decide a certain word is the name of an animal, merely cross out the word, but if you believe the word is not an animal's name, fill the whole space with solid black. If you get your animals right, there will appear on the paper, when you are through, the silhouette of an animal. This animal's discovery, it is reported, caused a furore in natural history circles, all conservative scientists agreeing, that "there is no such animal."

(For Solution See Page 55)

Puzzle of Too Many Tos, Toos and Twos

A YOUNG musician, carrying his saxophone, arrived promptly at the home of his beautiful best-beloved at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. He had promised to play for her and for her girl friend.

But to his great dismay he learned that the two girls were out shopping.

Sadly disappointed, the musician said he would remain nevertheless, for a little while in the hope that they would soon return. So down he sat at exactly one thirty-eight and he waited and waited for exactly twenty minutes—until two minutes before two o'clock, to be precise. And then he left.

Now, in relating to one or two of your friends the above account of a forgotten engagement, tell it thuswise:

"A young musician once sat from twenty-two to two to two to two to toot to two too-charming young ladies."

See how long it takes them to decide what it's all about.

(For Solution See Page 55)

LIVED AND DIED FOR THE PROFESSION

(Continued From Page 46)

Aiyar, M. A. Jinnah, Annie Besant and a score of others.

Roy had in him the making of a perfect politician, but as a newsman he would not take active part in politics. News to him was religion. That being so, he wouldn't take sides, although he held definite views. For instance, I remember very well what he told a promient politician who had sought his views for personal information on a certain subject. Roy confessed that he was a subscriber to Burke's dictum that

> Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle."

This conversation occurred on the Bombay Mole in 1924. Only last week, I had the opportunity of reviving the politician's conversation with K. C. Roy. A front rank Congressman, this gentleman told me that the truth of Roy's assertion was just dawning upon him when Congress Governments were being assailed by dishonest and scheming folks who laid false stress on non-existing principles.

Until Roy's debut, the position of the news editor was bad enough. That of the news reporter was almost precarious. These necessary adjuncts to a newspaper office were just tolerated. Their present importance and status are surely the creation of Roy's labours.

To me Roy was a demi-god, a something worth living for, something worth dying for. Though it is six years since he has been called to his forbears, I have not yet ceased to mourn his loss. Whenever I think of Roy—I have to think of him every moment of my life, I unconsciously repeat the words of Joseph A. Torray:

> "That the eternal judge of all
> Is ever just to each and all
> Is hard to think, if what we
> see were all."

Roy may be dead. But Royism will ever be living. Whenever one comes across first rate news uncoloured by prejudice and untempered by political or other considerations, one is bound to see in the item the glorious and inspiring Keshab Chandra Roy of beloved memory.

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

printed and dyed goods of which cotton formed any part."

Mosley's theory, therefore, is by no means novel. Here is something more. It is an extract from Taylor's "History of India" and will be of interests to Scindia's. Says Taylor "The arrival in the port of London of Indian produce in Indian-built ships created a sensation among monopolists, which could not have been exceeded if a hostile flett had appeared in the Thames. The ship-builders in the port of London took the lead in raising the cry of alarm; they declared that their business was on the point of ruin, and that the families of all the ship-wrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation. And, an obliging Government saw to it that the Indian industry perished."

The above two quotations, in my humble opinion, have a lesson for India. If India wants to belie the theory that "History repeats itself", it has to give its unstinted and loyal support to the National Congress. Unless we strengthen the hands of our Congress Governments, we shall only be playing into the hands of designing Mosleys.

* * * *

Lesson For India

The attitude of some of us towards the Congress Governments needs to undergo a change. I am here neither to advise nor to declaim. I shall content myself by quoting portions of a letter I have just received from an ex-satrap in England. This gentleman—his name does not matter—says:

"I am amazed at the virulent criticism of Congress Governments. I have been reading some of the papers available over here. It appears to me that your people have not yet realised that at least in the provinces their own men rule them—men who owe their power and responsibility not to Whitehall but to the electors. I suppose you have been too long under foreign rule and too much accustomed to criticising Government that the simple fact of to-day has for the moment escaped your attention. A popular government has a right to expect popular support. It is not sufficient to exercise the popular vote and then continuing to make irresponsible criticisms".

These extracts speak for themselves. To stand solidly by Congress Governments appears to be the only way by which we can get Britain to accede to our demands. Whether we want Gandhiji to succeed or Lord Linlithgow to succeed depends very much on our own attitude towards the Governments of our making.

(Continued From Page 6)

* * * *

Lokamanya And Mahatma

The new Central Provinces Government have done well in creating history. A recent Government "Gazette" announces that August 1 and October 2 respectively will be public holidays on account of the Tilak anniversary and the Gandhi Jayanti. Hero worship is an essential precedent to patriotism and nationalism, and it is encouraging to find that the Shukla Ministry has set an example.

This is not the only achievement. The C. P. Government have also the distinction of being the first in the field to give official recognition to the certificates, degrees and diplomas awarded by national universities, for purposes of Government and quasi-government services. They have been made equal to the certificates and degrees of the C. P. and Berar school and the Nagpur University.

These national universities were the creation of the constructive genius of Mahatma Gandhi. At the time of the fourfold boycott, when the Congress called upon students to vacate their schools and colleges, Gandhiji founded and caused to be founded some of these universities which undertook to educate our young men according to the national plan of education. Now that that plan is being largely assimilated in what is known as the Wardha scheme, it is in the fitness of things that our national universities should be given official recognition with the rise of the Congress to power.

* * * *

These Universities

Some of these universities have done excellent work. The Tamil Nadu University started by "Rajaji" died within a few months, mainly owing to lack of popular support in his province. The Kashi Vidya Pith very nearly paralysed the Hindu University, while the National Muslim University inaugurated at Aligarh by Moulana Mahomed Ali completely paralysed, for a time at least, the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Banga Vidyapith, of which Desabandhu C. R. Das was Chancellor, is still flourishing. The Bihar Vidyapith, under the chancellorship of Moulvi Mazharul Haque, was a model University, to place which on sound foundations Mr. Haque had spent much of his own time and money. It continues to-day to fulfil its mission in the premises of Mr. Haque's "Sedaquat Ashram" on the banks of the Ganges and is now presided over by Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The Gujerat Vidyapith and the Maharashtra Vidyapith are also flourishing to-day. Gandhiji, I think, is the Chancellor of the former. He was its first chancellor. I think Mr. Kher had some plan to give official recognition to these Universities. Nagpur has now done it. The next stage is to make the chartered universities accept students from our Vidyapiths to continue their studies. It is a matter of course.

* * * *

Why Not Gandhiji?

Dr. Benes' name has been recommended for the Peace Nobel Prize. He undoubtedly deserves the honour. His self-sacrifice has temporarily averted war. But his self-sacrifice was the result of military impotency against combined powers. In any event, the "peace" created by Czecho-slovakan sacrifice is no more than a suspension of War.

If peace involves disarmament and the spread of humanitarianism, truth, ahimsa and faith in God, as it undoubtedly involves, the only living person in the world deserving the Nobel prize is the saint of Segaon. But for his genius and foresight, India to-day would be sweltering in blood. He stopped bloodshed not by resort to arms, but by inclucating in the people the lessons of ahimsa and brotherhood.

Gandhiji is the one man who can save the world from extinction. Where Wilson failed, Gandhiji may succeed. His so-called 'utopian' vision is the practical politics to-day of eight of our governments in India. If Europe is honest, she has to summon Gandhiji's aid. Until Europe pays practical homage to this apostle of non-violence, the Nobel Prize as such can have no significance worth the name.

OBJECTS MAGNIFIED 30,000 TIMES

Advance Into The World Of The Invisible

The new electroscope, which can enlarge objects to 30,000 times their size, and which is therefore such a great advance on the ordinary microscope, is but a foretaste of achievements that may very shortly be realised. When the wonderful new instrument was shown at the works of Siemens and Halske in Germany, the hope was expressed that it would soon be possible to exceed the enlargement possibilities of the ordinary microscope by 200.000 times.

The possibilities opened up by this new wonder of German technique can, at present, be only faintly judged, but, to mention only limited ones, it seems almost certain that it will be possible to detect with its aid the tiny germs of such diseases as measles, chicken-pox, influenza and the disastrous foot-and-mouth disease, which, up to the present time, have been invisible.

NEW CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In the Kuppelsaal of the Frankfurt Palais Thurn and Taxis, in the present of many scientists from home and abroad, the German Society for Culture Morphology was recently founded. The new Society which was formed to coincide with the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the Frankfurt Research Institute for Culture Morphology will serve still further to promote research in this subject. It will co-ordinate material already available, and will also fit-out expeditions from time to time. Applications for membership have already been received from many countries.

When the Society had been formally founded, Professor Probenius made speech dealing with its special tasks. The first, and most important of these, will be to bridge over the gap existing between the history of the human race and the history of the globe itself, thus uniting what science has partially helped to divide.

The Viennese Professor Mehgin spoke in the University on the subject of "Man and Ground," and he came to the conclusion that the civilisation of Europe collapsed because men had lost their contact with the soil.

"I treat her the same as I treat the missus—just ignore her. They soon cool off!"

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Hammond's Record For The Season

3,000 Aggregated For Third Time

By "Onlooker" In "The Ceylon Observer"

Walter Hammond has once again towered among England batsmen and finished up the season with an aggregate of over 3,000. This is the third time that Hammond has passed the 3,000 mark. His past record is:—

1933	3,323	264	67.81
1937	3,252	217	65.04

The only other batsmen who have scored 3,000 runs or more in a season are Patsy Hendren in 1923, 1928 and 1933 and Sutcliffe in 1928, 1931 and 1932.

Tom Hayward, who did so twice holds the record with 3,518 runs in 1906.

In addition to aggregating over 3,000 runs for the 3rd time Hammond equalled Jack Hobbs' record of having scored 2 centuries in a match on 6 occasions.

Hammond's total of 15 centuries is only second to Hobbs' unique record of 16 centuries in one season.

SUCCESSFUL CAPTAIN.

Walter Hammond not only captained England in this past season and did so very efficiently, but he also won the toss every time he tossed with Bradman and further made his highest score in England against Australia.

Unfortunately Hammond was kept out of the cricket field for a while, after the 2nd Test, in which he suffered more than one injury.

Below is a list of Hammond's scores up to the match at Folkestone in which he scored 66 and 64. His aggregate, as far as scores are available works out at 2,974, but there are two or three scores of his that have not yet come to hand to complete his 3,000.

As of interest to his numerous admirers in Ceylon I append Hammond's scores during the season, as they appear in "The Cricketer."

It will be seen that in May he totalled 951 for 12 innings and in June his aggregated 773 runs.

His highest for the season was 271 against Lancashire.

Hammond now leads in the number of double centuries scored in first class cricket with 31 as against 30 credited to Bradman.

MAY.

89 Gloucester vs Oxford U.
48 " vs Hants.
112 " vs Hants.
237 " vs Derbyshire
3 " vs Derbyshire
116 " vs Middlesex.
28 " vs Middlesex.
124 " vs Yorkshire.
" vs Kent.
23 " vs Kent.
113 " vs Surrey.
57 " vs. Warwicks.

JUNE.

107 England vs The Rest.
6 Gloucester vs Somerset.
140 " vs Somerset.
26 England vs Australia.
7 Gentlemen vs Australia.
12 " vs Australia.
110 Gloucester vs Derby
123 " vs Derby.
240 England vs Australia.
2 " vs Australia.

JULY

46 Gentlemen vs Players.
37 " vs Players.
271 Gloucester vs Lancs
28 England vs Australia
21 " vs Australia.
111 Gloucester vs Notts.
86 " vs Somerset

AUGUST.

101 Gloucester vs Somerset.
140 Gloucester vs Glamorgan.
20 " vs Worcester.
28 " vs Worcester.
59 England vs Australia.
6 Gloucester vs Yorkshire.
73 " vs Yorkshire.
116 " vs Sussex.

SEPTEMBER.

66 England XI at Folkestone.
64 " at Folkestone.

2974

NO MORE TESTS AT MELBOURNE

Ground Trustees And Victoria Differ

Roland Allen writing in the "Evening Standard." says:

It is possible that no Test match will be played on the famous Melbourne cricket ground during the M.C.C. tour of Australia in 1940 and 1941. Already, because of a disagreement between the ground Cricket Association, it has been decided that Victoria will not play Sheffield Shield matches on the ground during their next season, which is our winter.

It is pointed out, in a cable from Sydney, that the Victorian Association have the last word, as the organisers, whether Test matches are or are not played on the ground in future.

In January, 1937, the third Test match between G. O. Allen's team and Australia, at Melbourne, was watched by 350,534 people who paid £30,124—both world records for cricket. It is on the proportion of gate receipts the Victorian Association should pay to the trustees for the use of the ground that the disagreement has arisen. The two bodies will meet to discuss the matter, and it will presumably be decided whether State and Test matches will be played on the ground at all in future.

It is by no means certain they will agree. It is expected Victoria will play their Shield matches on the Richmond cricket ground this season. It is the next best and biggest to the Melbourne cricket ground.

It is doubtful whether M.C.C. would if the point arises, agree to the Test being moved to one of the other Melbourne grounds—so Melbourne might not get one at all.

Enrico Caruso would not sing in public unless he knew there were hired applauders in the audience.

CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING CONTEST

Johnny King's Fine Display Against Miller

Expressions of dissent greeted the verdict on points in favour of Freddie Miller (America) former world featherweight champion, in his 10-round contest with Johnny King (Manchester), British and Empire bantamweight title-holder, at Liverpool Stadium.

At the end of the third round, Miller, after taking short right upper-cuts and quick left jabs, was hanging on to avoid a knock-down, but in the fifth round he rallied and punched in something like his old stile. Two sharp lefts to the body had King almost going down when the bell saved him. Miller gave King a boxing lesson in the seventh round, but in the later stages faded away again under King's rapid two-handed attacks. The American appeared to be flattered by the verdict

MIDDLESEX BOWLER FOR SURREY

Did Well Against Australians

W. Nevell, the Middlesex medium-fast bowler, is leaving the M.C.C. staff and next session will join the staff at the Oval. He has a birth qualification for Surrey.

Last May he bowled well for Middlesex against the Australians, and dismissed Badcock, Bradman and McCabe.

Mark Twain wore white suits in winter.

* * * *

Lewis Carroll sported black gloves in summer.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

Satish Bhai felt somewhat consoled, for now he thought there was somebody else to share his pangs with him. He gave to me a bit of his mind: "Oh, they have done everything to me short of murdering!" My hopes in those persons were shattered. We could not think how to face them. But we had to be patient, cheerful and careful to see that we did not lose our temper.

* * * *

SATIS BHAI'S REWARD

This was the reward of Satish Bhai's streneous work for days and nights of two months! Poor, dear man! They would not allow him to get into a lorry. They would simply puncture it. Ultimately, he had to walk out the distance.

APPLE FACES

Amusing heads can be made out of rosy apples by merely cutting away parts to represent the eyes, nose and mouth. Here is an example.

Cut out three triangular spaces for eyes and nose, and then a curved section for the mouth. You will then have a laughing face, and if you tie a bow of ribbon on the stalk you will get a very realistic appearance.

While apples growing, if pieces of dark paper be stuck over various parts these will remain green while the rest of the apple colours. Thus you can have faces or other designs on the apples as they grow.

And still the crowds followed him.

If he got into a taxi, they would get into it too. If he caught a tram, they would catch it too. If he tried to go by train, they would go with him to the platform too. They made such a scene.....Some advised that help of the police might be taken, but that was an idea inconceivable.

At last good senses prevailed. And at Marine Lines Station that small party very kindly left him free. Satish Bhai felt so tired, but his worry had been over. Then, he thought of some groups from that crowd which had agreed to go and had actually gone to Juhu. Remembering this, he felt the more happy.

Upto the time of my writing this, Satish Bhai has not been able to prepare and give me his statement in this connection for publication. As a meeting of workers and well-wishers of the Balkanji-ji-Bari has been called on Sunday he would consult them on various points, and therefore, the decisions arrived at the meeting will be given in the next Sunday's issue.

* * * *

GOD'S KINDNESS

Nature seemed to be against us that day—for which fault of ours how can we say? Truly speaking, even at Juhu, the pleasure was marred by occasional outbursts of rain—And when the rain fell, how heavily it poured!

Yet the atmosphere amongst the young ones was wonderful! They sat together, sang together, walked together and talked together, so merrily and so happily: To see them was to remember God's Heaven!

All of them were seated on the lawn for food—and, lo! a heavy shower of rain came, as soon as the eatables were distributed .... Up went the umbrellas at once—The children had defied the rain: They did finish their meals!

Then the parties went to the sea-shore, and what an amount of fun they had there! Now as the evening began to draw near, parties by parties were sent back to their destinations: Thus had our excursion come to a peaceful end!

I have not told you how many we were, all of us: Well, we were nearly 1,000 at Juhu, and some of course had gone back to their homes from the Wharf ..... All were made to laugh all the time; the grumblers were left behind--We were happy, happy, indeed very happy!

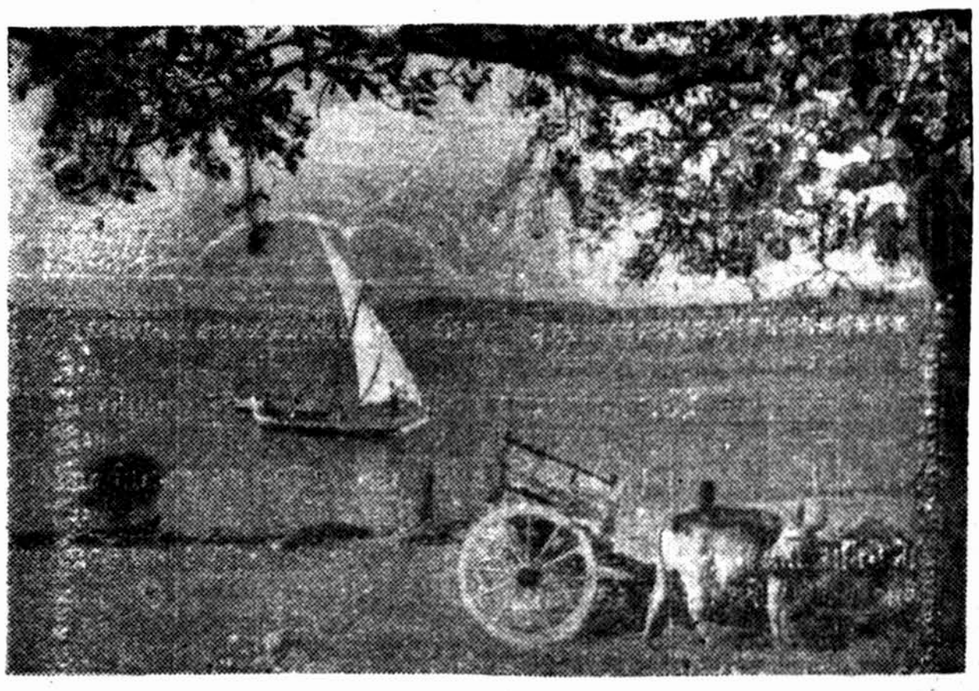
As I am just summing up the account of our excursion, the rain is still falling, and what a terrible storm we have had for all these days—you know it all .... Then, I begin to realize that God and Nature were really kind to us that day—And for that kindness, let us thank the Almighty whole-heartedly!

* *

A HAPPY DIVALI!

During the next week comes Divali. I wish all my Hindu sisters and brothers the best of health and happiness at this time and throughout the new year. May the Light of Love drive out the Darkness of Despise from within our hearts!

Our contingent to the 5th All-India Children's Gathering which is to be held at Sukkur, Sind, on 21st, 22nd and 23rd October, will be leaving Bombay to-day: So we wish them bon voyage and a very happy time!



"Rural India".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

I am sorry, I have not been able to give in these columns any photographs of our last annual excursion as no good photos could be taken owing to the day being dark and dull for that purpose. I hope, however, I will be able to give here photos of the Children's Gathering, when received.

Also, I regret, it has not been possible to give any stories and other matter this time, as the space has been taken away by the account of the excursion, which was very necessary to publish. However, you may be on the lookout for very good reading matter in the next week's issue.

It is very pleasing to see that numerous entries for the last Colouring Competition are pouring in from day to day. If you have not cared to send in yours, there are a few days more still left for the purpose: So do not lose your chance!

FIND THE CENTRE

Show this picture of the inevitable fat school-boy, to one of your friends, and ask him to point out the centre immediately.

A very keen sense of judgment is required to see immediately that the centre lies at the end of the three small lines under the left eye.

Most people expect the centre to be much further down on the cheek.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetins to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 16th to 22nd October 1938:—

1. Sis. Padmavati Kothare.
2. Bro. Rustom Balsara.
3. Bro. Rathod Bachubhai.
4. Sis. Leela Bokil.
5. Bro. Manohar Nadkarsi.
6. Sis. Premlata Narvekar.
7. Bro. Navnitlal Sonawala.
8. Bro. Har Saran Gupta.
9. Sis. Shiela Joseph.
10. Bro. J. B. Daji.
11. Bro. Prabhakar Pathak.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"What is this?"
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

"Gee-up Hors'y"
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 1)

too well bred to accept that doctrine and it is not surprising that he preferred the company of a cultured Indian gentleman to that of the mediocrity that is eligible for membership at these exclusively English institutions. On his way back to England Lionel Tennyson died in the Red Sea. but not before he had written to his father, the poet, about the hospitality of his Indian friend.

Years passed and my grandfather was again in England. A journalist nosing in the hotel register spotted the Indian name and mentioned it in the columns of his paper. This came to the notice of the Tennyson family, and the result was an invitation from the poet. While my grandfather was there the poet showed his appreciation by reciting two of his poems, and two volumes of his work with a personal inscription are still with my family. That little episode occurred in the Victorian era. To-day we live in the neo-Georgian period, but the rules of that Club still remain the same.

Recently an effort was made by a section of advanced European opinion in India to alter the rules of these exclusively European clubs, but the majority opinion was definitely against throwing open the doors of Paradise—not even a back door. It is not the existence of such clubs that worries the Indians, but the importance that is attached to them by official circles. If only one Governor of a Province when he comes out to India would decline to become a member of those clubs, associations and gymkhanas which do not allow Indians on their premises, there is little doubt in my mind that ways and means would be found to change the constitution of these institutions. Nor would it be a bad idea for the British Government to include this provision in the instrument of instructions which is after all the skirt behind which so many high officials have taken shelter. When that day comes we will be speaking of a different type of Englishman in India.

But meanwhile the bitterness grows. For all the assurance that law and order is being preserved in India, there is something in the hearts of the Indian people, over which Governments have no control, that makes them feel the pain and the anguish of this humiliation they suffer. Only fear keeps them from giving vent to their feelings and the thought of the suffering that has been inflicted on innocent people makes even the brave desist from breaking loose. The Indian is basically not a fighter. By nature he is a pacifist, and the creed of non-violence which Gandhi preached has struck root in Indian soil. So long as this remains, and the influence of the Mahatma counts for something, despatches will continue to arrive with assurances that the Empire of India is still the most priceless jewel in the Imperial crown, and that the Englishman in India is respected by the native subjects of the Crown.

Meanwhile, a great deal happens every day in India which never finds its way to the Press, or if it does, efforts are made to quash it effectively. The censorship that is exercised over the Indian papers makes the Press in India almost impotent to express the grievances of the people.

I remember an unfortunate incident that happened to an Indian lady whose husband was a high officer in the Army. She was travelling north, somewhere near Quetta and Rawalpindi, to join her husband who had been stationed there It was bitterly cold, for it was December, and she was travelling with her two children and an *ayah*. In the middle of the night she had to change from one train to another and there was an interval of a few minutes between the arrival and departure of the two trains.

The junction at which this change of trains took place was an out-of-the-way place, where in the middle of the night there was no conveyance in the shape of a taxi or a carriage or even a tonga. To make things worse her own train had arrived a couple of minutes late, and in what short time she had she made a dash for the ladies' first-class compartment of which there was only one in the other train. At the entrance to this compartment there stood an Englishman, an Army officer, who was occupying it with his wife. He made no effort to move when he saw the Indian lady want to enter. On the contrary he said there was no room for anyone and that the compartment was full.

The Indian lady remonstrated with him, for it was a ladies' compartment and he had no business to be there. But he laughed and said there was only half a minute more and she could argue the point with herself when the train was gone. No railway official was in sight, and in desperation the *ayah*, realizing the gravity of he situation, leapt to the man's throat. This sudden attack which he had hardly expected from a female Indian servant shook him and he drew back. The two women took that opportunity to jump in the compartment. Once they were in, their position was stronger and they managed to get hold of the guard of the train. This timid official of the Indian Railways did not know what to do, for he was afraid of offending the Englishman and he could not very well ask the Indian ladies to leave the compartment—especially as it was a ladies' compartment. In the end the Englishman was *persuaded* to leave.

Persuaded—mark you. But imagine what would have happened to them if they had not had the presence of mind to break through into the compartment—two Indian women with two little children stranded on an out-of-the-way railway station, where they knew no one and where there was no other alternative but to spend the night in the cold on the platform. That is the sort of gallantry which we do not expect from members of the British Army in India, whom we pay to maintain. This particular case had its complications, for this particular individual had been transferred to the same military station as the husband of the Indian lady, and of the two the Indian was the senior officer in the same service—both working ostensibly to keep law and order in the same part of the British Empire.

Nothing happened about the incident, for it would have been a breach of etiquette to report so trifling an incident; and I expect that after the usual lapse of time they called on each other and forgot all about it, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Even the guard on the train must have felt happy that the Englishman took no offence at being politely asked to leave a ladies' compartment.

All this happened some years ago, when to incur the Englishman's displeasure was regarded somewhat as playing with fire. It might even have led to a para. in the London papers with the headline: "Attack on Englishman by mad Indian woman—Miraculous escape of Army officer and wife." But to-day there is more backbone in that same timid Indian people, and if a similar incident were to happen there would be no escape. For that crowd of Indian passengers in the same train, who are perpetually looking for opportunities such as these, would give vent to their feelings and, taking the law into their own hands, would manhandle the offender so brutally that it would leave a permanent mark on his Anglo-Saxon complexion. That is briefly the difference between the India of yesterday and the India of to-day.

You cannot indict all the Englishmen in India and judge them by a few individual instances which do not reflect to their credit, keeping silent about the other numerous occasions on which they have behaved more humanely. But the gravity of these offences increases in the light of the high degree of responsibility that rests on their shoulders as trustees of three hundred and fifty million dumb people. And mind you, we never created that trust obligation. It was done for us in the days of the John Company by our benefactors Clive and Warren Hastings, and the innumerable other lesser names which adorn the pages of our censored history.

In the past we have built memorials to commemorate the gallantry of those who gave their lives for a cause they thought was worth fighting for. The cities of India are littered with these memorials. Memorials for gallantry! And as we stand before these—bare-headed—every Armistice Day, we ponder in the two-minutes' silence on the gallantry of these men who are now dead—dead, buried and, to be brutally frank, almost forgotten. We never think of those who are still living who were not so gallant. We never think of that soldier who on a cold December night barred the way to two poor Indian women, while we are expected to raise our hats and give up our seats to any English lady in the London Underground, and to raise our hats again if a lady is going up with us in the lift. Maybe it is in human nature to forgive. Maybe this etiquette business appeals to us so much more than it does to those who originated it.

But these incidents are soon forgotten—soon forgiven. To forgive is only human. We claim no divine inspiration for this very bourgeois quality, taught by all the orthodox religions; and we have enough religions in India which say the same thing in different languages, embellished with ceremonials to suit the requirements of the races for which they cater. Basically they are much the same and they all seem to encourage this "forgiving" idea.

GALLANTRY.

When I hear of the gallantry of the English soldier, I think of some of our gallant men to whom we have built no memorials—martyrs who have faded away unaware even of their own heroism. So many years have passed since Indian troops were fighting in Mespot in a war which was begun in Europe. Many of these old soldiers are alive, though God alone knows where English Army officers who took part in that same little skirmish are also alive. They can be traced through their regiments if they do not still belong to them. One such old-timer—an Indian orderly—was tramping the streets of one of the great cities of India, when he saw an officer in uniform come towards him. The Indian stopped, for the features of the Englishman seemed familiar. As he drew closer it all came back to him in a flash and he went towards the Englishman, who was like an old friend come back to life, and maybe he had, for they had fought in the same trenches side by side, and no one knew who was alive and who was dead. As he accosted the Englishman, jubilantly exclaiming: "Sahib, sahib," the Englishman brushed him aside, and when he persisted in coming in the way, the Englishman pushed him aside with the remark: "Suver ka buccha."

Rooted to the ground the old Indian orderly stood. He watched his old master pass, the same man for whom he had crawled on his belly to fetch water when they both lay wounded. "Suver ka buccha," he kept repeating to himself as he returned home a disillusioned old man; and when his wife asked him that night why he would not eat his food he merely replied that he was not well and he was seeing and hearing things he could not believe. Next morning, when he took out his medals from his old steel trunk, he noticed how dirty they had become, and with fond affection he polished them again. The sahib must not have recognized him, he said to himself. In that belief he was prepared to

(Continued on page 55)

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Arty Airline Foils The Heavy Villain, But Can You Show Just How?

Taking advantage of the absence of Arty Airline on a transcontinental flight, Desmond Deadbeat not only succeeded in inducing Arty's fiance to break the engagement but even persuaded the young lady to elope with him. Desmond had reason to work fast, as Arty's airplane was due to arrive that very night, and once Arty and Dolores met, Desmond's lies would be revealed.

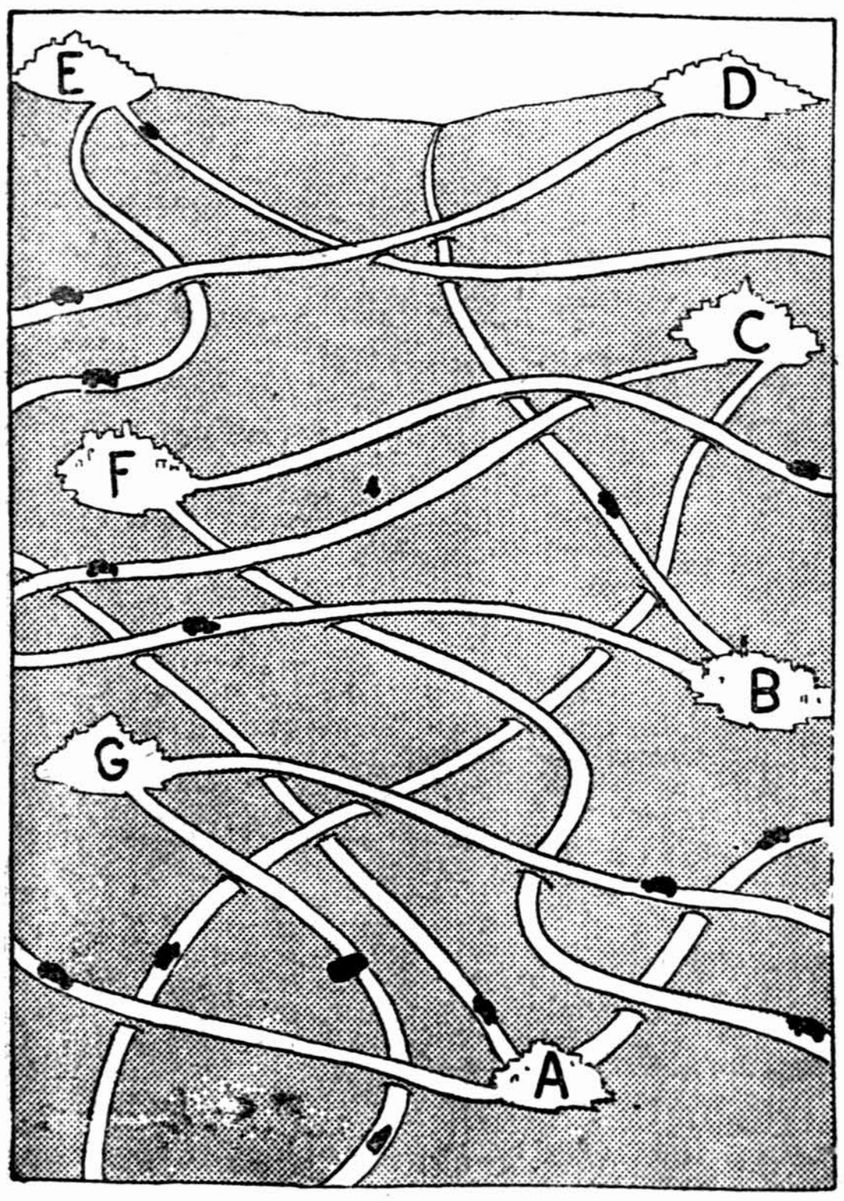
Arty arrived home soon after the couple left. All he could learn was that Desmond and Dolores were motoring to some town in Cake County, to be married by a justice of the peace. Arty immediately took off for that section of the country.

Cake County has no cross roads. Every road leads directly to a town, passing over or under other roads without a connecting link. Thus Arty had only to spot a car on a road to know for which it was headed. Arty, too, figured that, at two o'clock in the morning, all the roads would be deserted, so that the single car he saw moving along a road would be Desmond's.

Alas! The clever Desmond had foreseen such a contingency and had hired confederates to mislead the aviator by driving cars along the roads leading to the other towns in the county. When Arty looked down on the countryside spread before him in the moonlight, every road had a car driving over it to one of the seven towns that made up the county. This meant that Arty had one chance in fourteen of picking out the correct car.

But our hero hesitated not a second. With one swift glance at the panorama, he sent his machine into a swift glide down to one of the towns where he caught the villainous Desmond, just as he was about to drive in.

How did Arty know which was the correct town?



A Freak of Figures

1x8	plus	1	equals	9
12x8	plus	2	equals	98
123x8	plus	3	equals	987
1234x8	plus	4	equals	9876
12345x8	plus	5	equals	98765
123456x8	plus	6	equals	987654
1234567x8	plus	7	equals	9876543
12345678x8	plus	8	equals	98765432
123456789x8	plus	9	equals	987654321

An Umbrella

WHAT can go up a chimney up, but can't come down a chimney down?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Shooting at the Balloons

G	F	A	I	F	N	I	D	
L	A	N	D	O	L	G	E	
D	I	N	O	N	E	A	R	
A	R	E	D	E	I	N	A	
R	S	T	E	M	E	L	T	
S	A	M	A	R	A	T	Y	
S	T	I	L	E	R	O	P	
H	E	L	T	E	N	W	E	

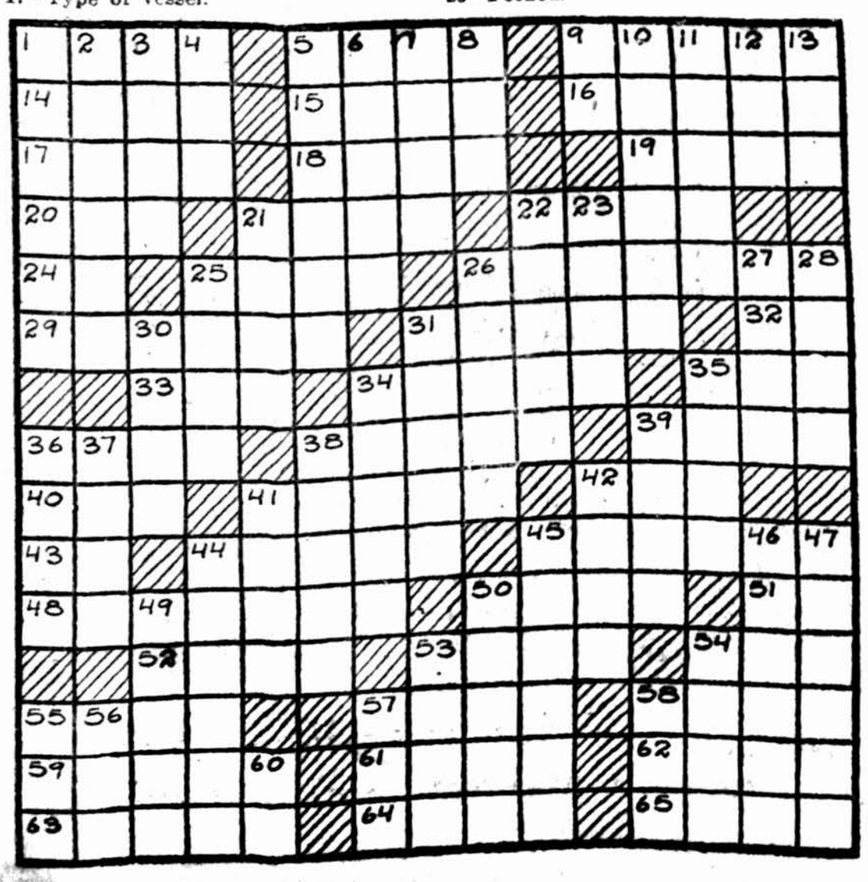
THIS strange contraption is, believe it or not, a target. It is the kind of a target puzzlistic sharpshooters practice on, when they want to improve their mental aim. The letters are painted on toy balloons that burst on being hit, so that at every hit a letter disappears.

Now the idea is to delete so many letters in this fashion that the remaining ones will spell but one word in every row, horizontal or vertical. That seems easy enough, but you must remember that there are to be no surplus letters in any row. The same letters that spell the words in the horizontal rows must be used for the words of the vertical rows, and that calls for some careful picking.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



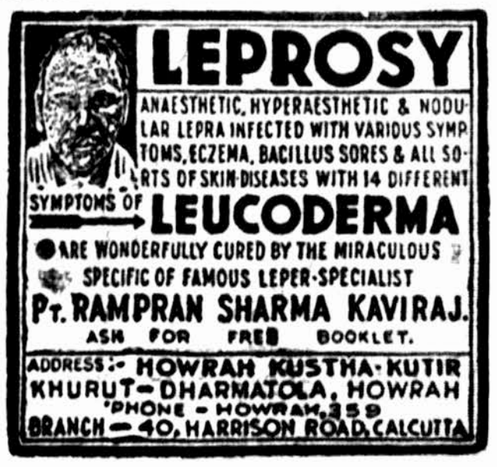
HORIZONTAL

1—Wolf-hound.
5—Mohammedan of the Philippines.
9—Who invented the telegraph?
14—Tibetan priest.
15—Aroma.
16—Sovereign of Afghanistan.
17—Type of vessel.
18—Remove.
19—Second in command.
20—Humming bird.
21—Greek god of love.
22—Edge.
24—Symbol for sodium.
25—Soon.
26—Folded.
29—What great river has been the scene of much of the recent fighting in China?
31—Slung around.
32—Symbol for lutecium.
33—From what Prussian watering-place was a despatch sent that caused the Franco-Prussian war?
34—Cuts open.
35—Asiatic beast of burden.
36—In what Italian city is the famous Leaning Tower?
38—Allow.
39—What Colonial Governor of Massachusetts was executed?
40—High in the scale.
41—Coppice.
42—Sesame.
43—Greek letter.
44—Value.
45—Sapers.
48—What title was formerly given to the Empress of Russia?
50—Omit.
51—Masculine pronoun.
52—Who is the heroine of O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude"?
53—Who is the present Secretary of State?
54—Wager.
55—Penetrating flavor.
57—Chief Babylonian divinity.
58—Rapid.
59—What is the chief city of Nebraska?
61—What is the capital of Norway?
62—Jewish month.
63—Small pie.
64—Bridge.
65—Sage.

VERTICAL

1—What is the capital of New York State?
2—Grubs.
3—Bowfin.
4—Annoy.
5—What former Senator was the father of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh?
6—Greek theater.
7—What sea in the Antarctic adjoins Little America?
8—Refuse.
9—Mother.
10—What dynasty of Mohammedan caliphs ruled at Damascus in the seventh century?
11—Paper measures.
12—Determined.
13—Before.
21—Son of Seth.
22—Monster.
23—Female ruffs.
25—Egyptian dancing girl.
26—What English general founded the British-Indian Empire?
27—Ardor.
28—What is the present rank of former King Edward VIII?
30—For fear that.
31—Cut deeply.
34—Dividing walls.
35—What Eastern university is symbolized by a bulldog?
36—Breathe heavily.
37—Who was the founder of ancient Troy?
38—What is the missing name of the title of the following book: "_____ Doone"?
39—Trailing plant.
41—Piece of money.
42—Cultivate.
44—What American aviator flew the first heavier-than-air machine in this country?
45—What former Secretary of the Treasury recently died?
46—Indian macaque.
47—Colonize.
49—First fruits of a benefice.
50—Bantu people inhabiting the Cameroon.
53—Lock.
54—What Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago has been recently much publicized?
55—Summit.
56—Chalice.
57—Genus of cattle.
58—Not many.
60—Affirmative.

(For Solution See Page 55).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BRITAIN, CHAMPION OF WORLD PEACE

(Continued From Page 4)

one to the wolves in a desperate gamble for peace. Thus she betrays the last surviving democracies in their hour of direct agony and buys time for herself. But, that is all. That is not peace. Why does she not make the slightest move towards and economic and trade settlement with the ever-clamourous, ever-aggressive have-not powers like Germany and Italy? Nothing in the world can be had gratis. Peace cannot be had gratis either. A price must be paid for peace. Why is the richest country in the world unwilling to part with some at least of her trade-monopolies and abundant tracts of lands—not to say also a few shares in her mineral and raw-material wealth?

There is another matter, and here the U.S.A. is equally deeply involved. Britain and the U.S.A., the two greatest democracies, the two strongest champions of world peace have among the largest interests in the supply of petrol to other countries. Petrol is the life-blood of modern warfare. Without the supply of petrol armies and air-forces must come to a standstill. Yet petrol goes out without a check to Japan, it goes out to feed the engines of destruction of the vast fleets of bombers maintained by Germany and Italy in Spain. Petrol was the fly in the ointment in the breakdown of Sanctions against Italy during her Abyssinian campaign. Who controls the petrol and armament supplies? A mere handful of millionaires. In the interest of all humanity, before the supreme issue of peace the civilised world is powerless to call to order a few millionaires! *That is the camel the world swallows all the while that it strains at all sorts of tiny ghats!* Yet, Governments are not entirely powerless to restrain oil and armament magnates, as has been amply demonstrated by the long-successful embargo against Loyalist Spain. Was not there an arms embargo against Abyssinia too? We can, then, very well form, our own conclusions.

At The Last Ditch

The contemplation of Britain's role as peace-champion is a frightening after thought. The at-first hazy picture becomes objectified in nightmarish starkness of detail and outline as the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fall into place. Too late an unsuspecting world perceives with horror the abyss to which it has drawn irrevocably near. Peace is, the world discovers, a fugitive from Europe. Her stalwart defender has retreated so much and so often before the aggressors that the aggressors think that they can rely upon Britain, defender of Peace, never to fight! And that, then, is the pass the world, the too-trusting world, has come to. Their stalwart has betrayed them at every step since Sir John Simon sold the Manchurian pass to Japan in 1932. *To-day Britain stands with France at the last ditch at zero hour in Europe.* Anxious Cabinet Meetings are held in London and the British Ambassador is sent by air (almost like a rocket) to Berlin to see Hitler personally and warn him that Britain will not stand idly by if he swoops down upon Czechoslovakia. Days go by, but the official Ambassador of Britain is unable to secure a personal interview with the Great Fury (Fuehrer)! Can you imagine such a thing? (They say, of course, in Germany that Hitler is God.) Well, anyway, the official British Ambassador charged with a highly urgent message for the ear of Hitler alone has to be content to whisper that message to Hitler's trusted *pallawalla*, Herr Von Ribbenthrop! Meanwhile, Europe dances on hot bricks waiting for the issue of the British ultimatum.

But, the German God takes his own time about making the pronouncement upon which the fate of Europe hangs by a thread. The crisis has been going on in its more acute closing stages for the last three weeks, and we have the spectacle of the world flattering the Fury (Fuehrer) by the hushed expectancy with which it waits upon his pleasure and convenience. The official Ambassador of Great Britain cannot get past the Fuehrer's *pallawalla*, but a young English lord succeeds in taking tea with the All-Powerful and flying back to bring word to a distracted Ministers' meeting in London that the Master's patience is inexhaustible! Here you have it red-hot on the eve of Hitler's long-awaited declaration of Nuremberg: "A peace-message direct from Hitler was flown to the Premier last night," says the front-page of the *Daily Mirror* of the 12th, September. "Its bearer was Lord Brocket who had been one of the British guests invited to the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg. Details (of the *peace message were not divulged,* but it is known that they are conciliatory in tone." The crowd of 4000 spectators outside No. 10 Downing Street were "tense and quiet. *They spoke in undertones and some prayed in silence.* It was learned that Sir Neville Henderson, our Ambassador in Germany, has seen all the Nazi leaders *except Hitler.* Prague was calms. But new incidents were reported from other parts of Czechoslovakia. Lord Runciman provided a surprise by addressing a large crowd of Sudeten Germans. He said: 'Good men and women—You are living here in a wonderful country, perhaps one of the finest in the world. I pray God that He will give peace to this fine country.' There had been a tendency in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany to pooh-pooh any idea that Britain would take any military action."

Do you recognise this language of undertones and overtones, of crowds praying in the streets and a Liberal Englishman telling foreigners that he prays God to give them peace? It is the language of zero-hour. It is telling the man who is to be executed to say his last prayers. It is no use Lord Runciman's praying to God to give the good Czechs peace. The God at this hour of the crisis is the maddened egoist of the Nuremberg platform. And this God is deaf.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

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Kokovkin

(Continued From Page 5)

expenditure for heating is to be added.

The family eat good and abundant food. About 25 rubles a day are spent on average by the family on food (the family is big). In the morning Kokovkin's wife cooks a breakfast, which the family eats before going to work. The breakfast consists mostly of pencakes, white bread with butter, eggs, tea or coffee, milk.

The working members of the family have their dinner in the factory restaurant. A dinner of three courses (usually with meat) costs three rubles. Everybody may obtain such a dinner. The other members of the family have a lunch, and when Kokovkin and his sons come back from the plant the whole family have their dinner. For Kokovkin and his two sons this is a supper. Here is the menu: sour soup, meat with potatoes compote. In the evening the whole family gets another meal: porridge, sandwiches with cheese or sausages, tea, milk.

Family Savings

Kokovkin's family save every month about 250-300 rubles which they spent for buying clothes, foot-wear, furniture, domestic utensils. They bought recently a new nickel bed instead of the old one (for 350 rubles) a wardrobe for 350 rubles, a chest of drawers for 175 rubles. Besides small things, like shirts, neckties, summer dresses, etc., the family bought one more suit for their son Mikhail and nice coal for Sergei. It is planned to make for Sergei an expensive suit. This year Sergei will enter the Red Army and the suit will be a present to him when he comes back home.

The family spend comparatively very little money on entertainments, because practically everything is given free of charge. As a rule Vasiliy Kokovkin spends his two-week holiday in a rest home to which he is sent by the trade union without paying anything (at the social insurance expense). In this way the wages during the holiday period remain in the family. Last time Vasiliy Kokovkin was in the rest home on April, 1938. He had there a good rest, got sunburnt and gained weight 4 Kilos.

His eldest son Sergei, spent his vacation also in a rest home, During the last three years he was three times in the rest home. His second son Mikhail, being a juvenile, receives one month holiday, which he spends home.

Rest Homes

Like Kokovkin and his sons thousands of workers at the plant rest every year in rest homes without paying anything. The factory committee of the trade union is going to grant in 1938 2404 free passes to rest homes and 300 to sanatoria. In addition the best workers—Stakhanovites and shop managers will receive 60 passes from the management of the plant. Many workers live in the countryside in summer time. The plant gives them rooms in its three country settlements, situated near Moscow.

The members of Kokovkin's family spend their days off in a different way. The older people go to see usually their acquaintances or receive them. In the evening they go to the factory club or to the district palace of culture, where they can have an interesting lecture, to see a new movie or a play. The youth go in the morning to one of the parks of culture and rest or to a stadium and in the evening to the theatre or cinema. Sometimes the whole family go in the Central Park of Culture and Rest. Here they row, bathe, the older people rest in comfortable arm-chairs on open verandah, with a view of the river with numerous small steamers and boats on it, of new embankments and bridges of the capital. At this time the youth are busy with sport. Kokovkins have seen at the factory club and the district palace of culture all plays, concerts, movies, which are staged in the central theatres of the city. In the majority of cases Kokovkins do not pay for these plays and movies. Very seldom Kokovkins buy tickets—not expensive—3-5 rubles each. Apart from this the factory committee buys seats for shock workers and Stakhanovites in the best theatres of Moscow, and the factory committee distributes these tickets free of charge. Recently Vasiliv Kokovkin was at the Boilshoi theatre and Moscow Art Theatre named after Gorki.

Kokovkin's sons are fond of sport. The plant has its stadiums where one can exercise every kind of physical culture and sport. Sergei is very successful in light athletics. Not long ago the factory committee give him a premium—aski suit. Sergei is a permanent member of the factory sport society "Rot Front."

Free Schools

The members of the Kokovkin's family study. Vasiliy Kokovkin attends an evening school, where he studies history of the Communist Party, the history of peoples in the USSR and Russian. In Autumn he is going to enter the courses of masters of socialist labour. Sergei and Mikhail attend technical circles at the plant and raise their skill. Training in all these schools and circles is free.

Three members of the family are readers at the factory library which has tens of thousands of books. Besides, the youth buy frequently books and magazines. Kokovkin himself has subscribed to the newspaper "Rabochaya Moskva" and one magazine.

Such is the budget of Kokovkin's family—an average Soviet worker's family. This budget lacks only one item: savings for "rainy days." The Kokovkins do not need this item. They are not afraid of unemployment which is compeletely liquidated in the Soviet Union. They are not afraid that they will need savings in case of sickness of any member of the family. They know that the sick member of the family will get free medical aid and is necessary—a free pass to a sanatorium. He will receive during the whole period of his sickness his average earning at the social insurance expense.

Kokovkin's family is satisfied with to-day and is certain for to-morrow. The family knows that life in the USSR is improving and becoming more joyful and merry every day.

A corner in a factory where workers spend their leisure hours reading newspapers or playing chess, etc.

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

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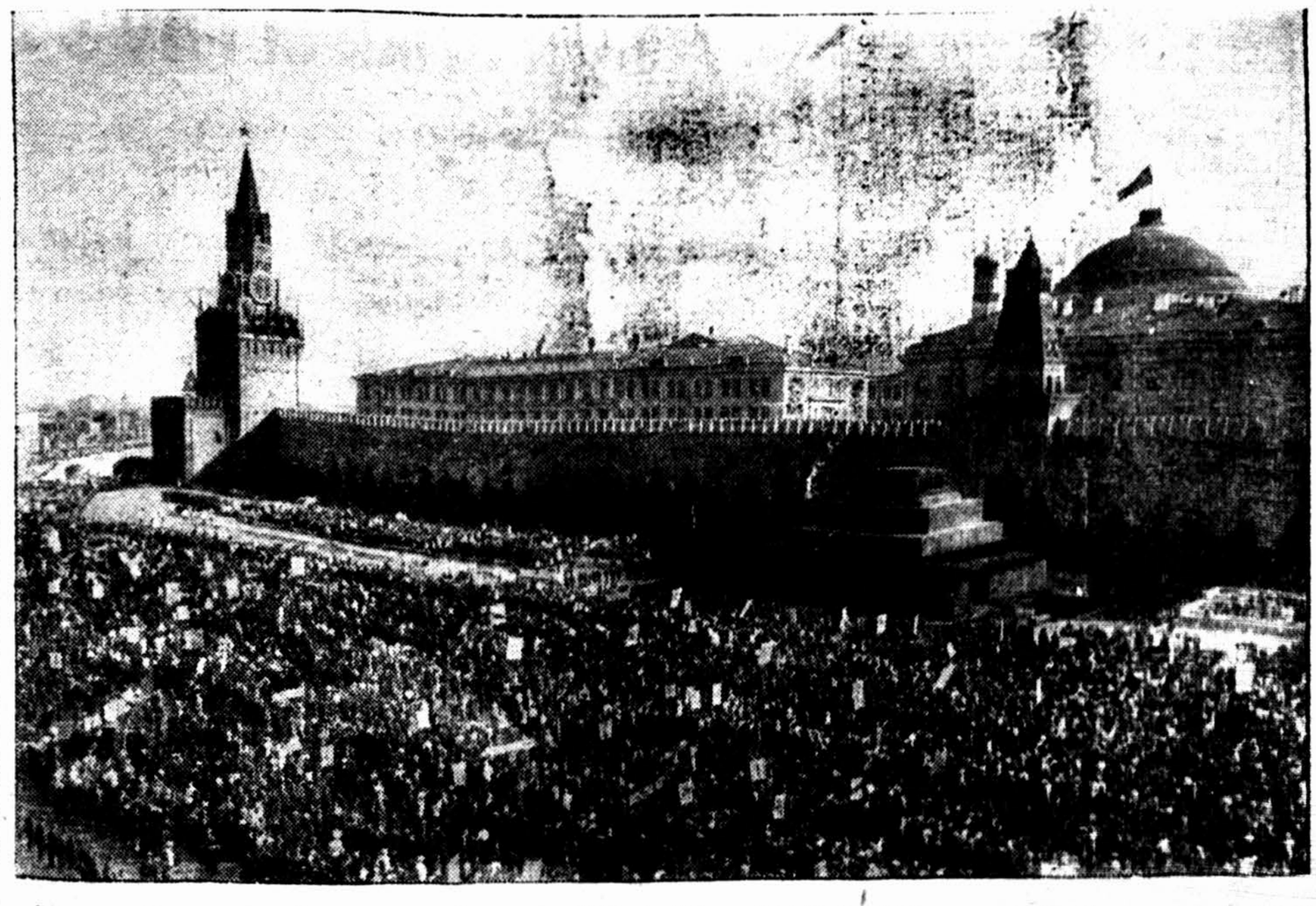


Huge demonstration of workers on 20th June 1938 in Moscow in honour of the victory of the Stalinist Constitution.

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 51)

lump the insult, even though he was a devout Mohammedan. This story is not registered anywhere, so we can safely say that it is the result of vicious propaganda against the British. But I remember hearing it many years ago and sometimes wonder if it is not true. I know it could be, and that thought alone is so depressing, for don't forget, this trustee obligation requires the trustee to be above suspicion.

"And yet," said the Englishman I once tried to convince on board ship, "remove the British Army from India and where would India be?" What with all the Mohammedans rushing at the throats of the Hindoos and the Hindoos retaliating by smashing bamboo sticks on Moslem heads and poor little innocent Parsees being knocked out in the bargain, not to speak of the danger to white women on their way to and from the gymkhana—yes, where would India be without the British?

I did not venture to answer. I remembered that tea party in North Oxford and I thought it better to go back to my cabin, ring for the steward and ask him to fetch me a double brandy. Sometimes in an argument on India you are driven to drink to avoid unpleasantness. Pity it never struck him where England would be without India? Where he himself would be? Where his wife and children would be—and the hundreds of thousands who earn their bread on Indian soil? It is easier to serve in the Army in India than it is to drive cattle on a ranch in Canada. Out in India it is good close-range shooting, like practice in a back garden, and the bulls' eyes are recorded, with regret, in the casualty list, and read out by the Secretary of State for India with a break in his voice in a hushed House of Commons, Labour members protesting when in Opposition, and pleading for leniency when in office. And in Clapham next morning, when Mr. Smith looks over his garden fence and says: "How d'you do?" to Mr. Jones on the other side, he sums up the whole Indian crisis in a nutshell, saying: "Them natives are at it again." So much they know about India. So much they care.

Dressed uncomfortably in an ill-fitting dinner-jacket, the Englishman ponders at his dinner-table on the white man's burden. The clothes he wears give some idea of his approach to the problems of India. He cannot adapt himself to Indian conditions, and his insistence on tradition reveals a staleness of mind which makes him unsuited for the task that lies ahead of him. He will not change his ways, but wants India to turn to his way of thinking, even as in the great cities we have aped him in his way of living.

It reminds me of my first year in England when I received an invitation from an English friend of my father to lunch at one of the clubs in St. James's Square. It was full term at Oxford and I had specially run down to Town for the afternoon, having obtained my Dean's permission with considerable difficulty.

I had intended to change from my grey bags into a suit, but when it came to a choice between catching the train and a dark suit. I gave up the latter, and my pair of greys were quite respectable and being freshly cleaned had a nice crease running all the way down both sides of the trousers. The tweed jacket was also very respectable. I had made sure of that. In spite of it, my host was embarrassed by my appearance in slacks and was offended—so I heard later from my fond parent, who wrote me a long letter of several pages on the question of attire. But that was not all on which my host and I did not see eye to eye. Being a retired civilian he showed his strange longing for the land in which he had spent the best years of his life by ordering mutton-ball curry for himself and insisting that I should retain the Indian connection by doing the same. Not content with having thrust a bad imitation of a national dish on me, he insisted that I should use a spoon. My God, I thought, that was the limit. "The damned impertinence," I wanted to say, but I looked up, and on the wall stood various gentlemen in period costumes, and I knew I couldn't say that in their presence. So I ate my curry and rice—with a spoon. It choked with every mouthful, for it was thrust on me, and I had no alternative but to eat. It was so much like what my countrymen have been doing in India all their lives. "Lump it," I said to myself, and did.

As I came out of that museum of old fossils, I felt a better man. The atmosphere inside had been stifling and I had felt small and insignificant, because I had been made to feel so. It was the presence of too many Englishmen from India all at once that brought back to my mind the utter helplessness of the people of my country. Yet it was quite pathetic to see these old men, clinging on in their dotage to memories of the past and whiling away their time writing on the club stationery to their old bearers in Poona. What an anti-climax after the pomp and majesty that was theirs in India.

Here in the great metropolis they were lost among greater men. Nobody would 'salaam' them as they turned the corner into St. James's Street and on into Piccadilly. No one said "Sahib" any longer. Slowly into the tube station in Green Park they would disappear like worms that live in the bowels of the earth. No one knew where they would come out again. No one cared.

After lunch that day my host insisted on showing me the landmarks of London which happened to be in the vicinity. So we walked once round the Square and several buildings, all looking alike, were pointed out to me as being this and that club, with a gentle aside to say they were all very exclusive and only for the Upper Ten. We turned into Pall Mall and came to the bottom of the Duke of York's steps and then, at Admiralty Arch, he stopped and pointed to the column in Trafalgar Square. I looked vaguely at it and tried to appear impressed. It was very tall and a figure stood at the top. My host asked me who it was, and I laughed and said of course I knew that much about England.

The disbeliever, he asked me again: "But who is it?"

"Oh! Napoleon, of course," and his face fell and he shook his head and said:

"This is Nelson. Napoleon was a Frenchman. Why should we put him on a column in London?"

My general knowledge was poor, I confess, and my history had always been abominable, and I thought it fortunate I had got even as near in my guess as I did. But what difference did it make? What do I care whether it was Nelson or Napoleon or Drake or Bismarck? Personally, of the two, I still would rather have had Napoleon, for his career was more chequered, more glamorous. He was much more a world figure than Nelson was. And why shouldn't you put him on a column in London? That was what baffled me—this narrow isolationist viewpoint which savours of suburbia and mediocrity. Maybe that was how India, too, was governed—by mediocre Englishmen from the suburbs.

All that St. James's Square revealed and more. It showed me clearly how unsuited was that type of Englishman to negotiate a permanent peace treaty with the people of my country. It emphasised the fact that if India was to be ruled from outside, it would have to be ruled by the sword even as it is now, and that the only sanction to preserve the British connection was, after all, the British army in India. Take that away and there would be no yacht clubs, no European gymkhanas. For there could be little mutual understanding between the type of Englishman we find in India and us. We could never see eye to eye on the same question—never.

(To be continued on Sunday next.)

"A Radio Broadcast in Cannibal Land."

The mentally sketchy girl-friend is sure a potted ham is just another bad actor.

"Yes, you see she is used to carrying like that. Before she became a nursemaid she was a cigarette seller in a cafe!"

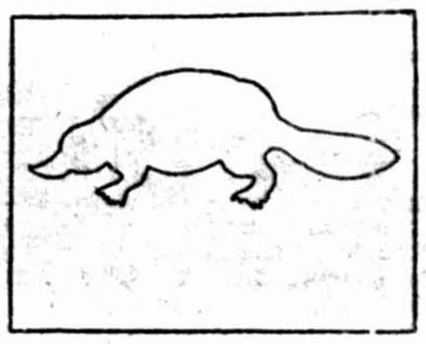
SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

SHOOTING AT THE BALLOONS: The words to be formed in the horizontal rows are: Find, Dog, Dinner, Area, Steel, Say, To and Hew. In the vertical rows the words are: Dash, First, Net, Idea, One, Nee, Glow, Dray.

* * *

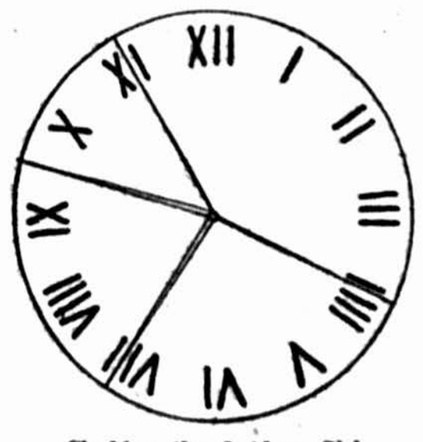
Missing Animal: The silhouetted animal is the duckbill, as indicated in illustration at right. The following words are not animal names (all the others are): Uni, Ordoc, Maraus, Spinel, Privet, Ginseng, Ard, Oala, Takara, Savara, Sunam, Bole.

* * *



Missing Animal Puzzle Solution

Clocking the Outdoor Girl: The times would be five minutes to four o'clock and 36 minutes after nine, as the accompanying puzzle solution shows.



Clocking the Outdoor Girl

* * *

Foiling the Villain: Desmond put thirteen cars on the road to lead Arty away from the town in which the marriage was to take place. None of these cars would be driving to the right town. Accordingly, any town that has more than one car driving to it is shown to be a wrong town. The town D is the only one that has but one car going to it. This must, therefore, be the town where Desmond is headed for, and the car on the single road leading to this town must be Desmond's.

* * *

State Seals Anagram: The five states are Texas (T. Axes), Idaho (Hod, I, D), Colorado (Coal Door), Utah (U, Hat), Minnesota (Man, Stone, D).

A	L	A	N		M	O	R	O		M	O	R	S	E
L	A	M	A		O	D	O	R		A	M	E	E	R
B	R	I	G		R	E	S	T			M	A	T	E
A	V	A		E	R	O	S		B	R	I	M		
N	A		A	N	O	N		C	R	E	A	S	E	D
Y	E	L	L	O	W		S	L	U	E	D		L	U
		E	M	S		S	L	I	T	S		Y	A	K
P	I	S	A		L	E	A	V	E		V	A	N	E
A	L	T		C	O	P	S	E		T	I	L		
N	U		W	O	R	T	H		M	I	N	E	R	S
T	S	A	R	I	N	A		D	E	L	E		H	E
		N	I	N	A		H	U	L	L		B	E	T
T	A	N	G			B	A	A	L		F	A	S	T
O	M	A	H	A		O	S	L	O		E	L	U	L
P	A	T	T	Y		S	P	A	N		W	I	S	E

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"If you knew how to cook, we could save money."

"And if you knew how to save money, we could keep a cook."

* * * *

"I am writing a song."

"What's the subject matter?"

"It doesn't."

* * * *

Servant: "The doctor is here to see you, sir."

Absent-minded Professor (in bed): "Tell him I can't see him. I'm ill".

* * * *

"So your husband has given up playing cards! It requires a strong will to stop!"

"Well, I'll give you to understand that I do have a strong will!"

* * * *

Affable Traveller: "I'm a little stiff from riding."

Short-tempered Tradesman: "I don't care where you're from. Let's ahve a look at your samples."

* * * *

A man was attending his first opera, and was puzzled.

"Is she singing in English?" he whispered to his neighpour.

"How do you expect me to tell?" demanded the old-timer. "She's a soprano."

* * * *

Two workmen were engaged upon an intricate machine.

"I say, Bill," said one, "It's bloomin' wonderful what they can make nowadays. D'ye know they can make measurements to the thousandth of an inch.'?

"Blimy," said the other, awed. "how many thousandths are there in an inch?"

"Oh, I dunno," answered Bill. "but there must be millions."

* * * *

Father: "Git yer jacket off, young man, an' come wi' me."

Jock: "Yer no goin' to lick me.' are ye, father?"

Father: "I am that: didna I tell ye this mornin' that I'd settle wi'ye for yer pad wehaviour?"

Jock: "Ay, but I thought it was only a joke, like whin ye telt the grocer ye'd settle wi' him".

* * * *

An old Scot who had never seen a train was taken to the nearest station by a friend.

An express flashed past and roared into a tunnel.

"Well", said the friend, "what do you think of that?"

"Man," said the old scot. "It's wonderful. But I was thinking there'd be a deil o' a mess if it missed that wee hole."

* * * *

Life Insurance Agent: "Do you want a straight life?"

Prospect: "Well, I like to step out once in a while.'

* * * *

Rufus was proudly sporting a new shirt when a friend asked:

"How many yards do it take to make a shirt like dat one, Rufus?"

"Well, suh", replied Rufus. "Ah got two shirts like this out'n one yard last night."

* * * *

Beggar (to gentleman): "Can't you give a poor man a penny?"

Gentleman: "Haven't any change now. Will be back this way soon."

Beggar: "Ah, sir, it's giving credit to men like you that keeps me poor"

* * * *

The travelling salesman became more and more puzzled as to how the store kept alive. Finally he asked:

"How in the world do you make a go of things at all?"

Indicating the clerk, who was at the far end of the counter, the storekeeper replied:

"You see that fellow there? Well he works for me and I can't pay him. In two years he gits the store. Then I work for him till I git it back."

"You are the most wonderful girl in the world. You are the object of my life, the hope of my hope, my inspiration and my ambition. I would fight dragons conquer the world for you. Will you be mine?"

"Oh, Tommy, do you really like me?"

* * * *

"I notice that your garden doesn't look very promising this year."

"No: every time my husband got to digging in it he found worms, and they always reminded him of fishing."

A high school girl, seated next to a famous astronomer at a dinner party, struck up a conversation with him by asking, "What do you do in life?"

He replied. "I study astronomy."

"Dear me", said the girl, "I finished astronomy last year."

* * * *

"How d'you like your new boss, Sylvia?" asked one typist of another.

"Oh, he's not so bad, only he's kind o' bigoted."

"What do you mean, bigoted?"

"He seems to think that words can only be spelled in his way.'

Doctor (to Aberdonian, whom he had been called urgently to see)—"What on earth have you been doing, Jock? Why, your tongue is absolutely black, man!"

Jock—"I dropped a bottle of whisky on the newly-tarred road."

* * * *

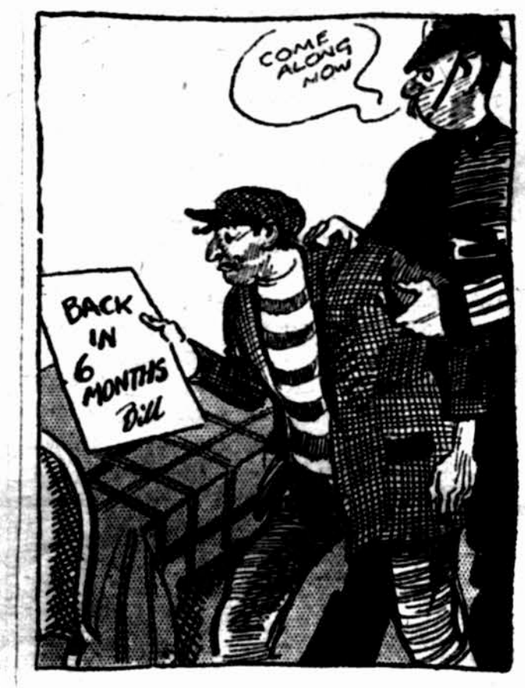
Jones: "What happy people you must be to have eight nice daughters! What resources for your old age!'"

James: "Yes, Resources enough! But the difficulty nowadays consists in husbanding one's resources."

Our Humorist At Large

"What—you want to marry my daughter, and are now only 80? Come back in a hundred years!"

"He's the bloke who rides the elephant at the Zoo."



"The wife worries when she doesn't know where I am."

THE "DE FACTO WAR"

Aggressors' Device: New Problem For Jurists

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON: (By Mail).

A memorandum submitted to the Amsterdam conference of the International Law Association deals with the new habit of waging war without declaring war. It says:—

"With the advent of the League of Nations Covenant and the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War, a distinction has been introduced between wars licit and illicit and in the case of the League Covenant sanctions have been provided against the member State which resorts to war against the inhibition contained in certain articles of the Covenant. This distinction has partly been responsible for the emergence and prevalence of the anomalous state of affairs in international law known as 'de facto war.' A member of the League which resorts to war in disregard of its obligations under certain articles in the Covenant is ipso facto deemed to have committed an 'act of war' against all other members, but this does not necessarily mean that a state of war automatically thereupon arises. Such 'de facto wars' used to masquerade under the names of 'intervention,' 'reprisals,' 'pacific blockade,' or the general term 'forcible methods short of war,' but their occurrence was far less frequent than in recent times. At present the intention on the part of the State resorting to such 'de facto war' is, apparently, to avoid the odium of being the breaker of the treaties which regard such wars as illegal, and in the recent past, when the League Covenant was considered a potent force as an injunction against war, it was naturally thought that by refraining from creating a state of war the State concerned could escape from the charge of a clear violation of the Covenant and from the sanctions provided therein

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF IT.

"The increasing prevalence of this phenomenon in international relations testifies to the fact that 'de facto war' puts a clever device at the disposal of those States which desire to reap the benefit of war without conspicuously incurring the consequences that will visit a violator of treaties. It has been laid with a good deal of truth that, in the future, 'state of war' as such will be of less and less frequent occurrence, since a convenient ambiguity in international treaties has been discovered and is bound to be more and more taken advantage of by unscrupulous States. This phenomenon was entirely out of the contemplation and calculation of the jurists when the rules of neutrality were first framed. In the face of this phenomenon the iron-clad rule that there could be no half-way house between neutrality and co-belligerency can no longer cover the recent developments, for the development of the phenomenon of a half-way house between peace and war is bound to give rise to the corresponding phenomenon of a half-way house between co-belligerency and neutrality

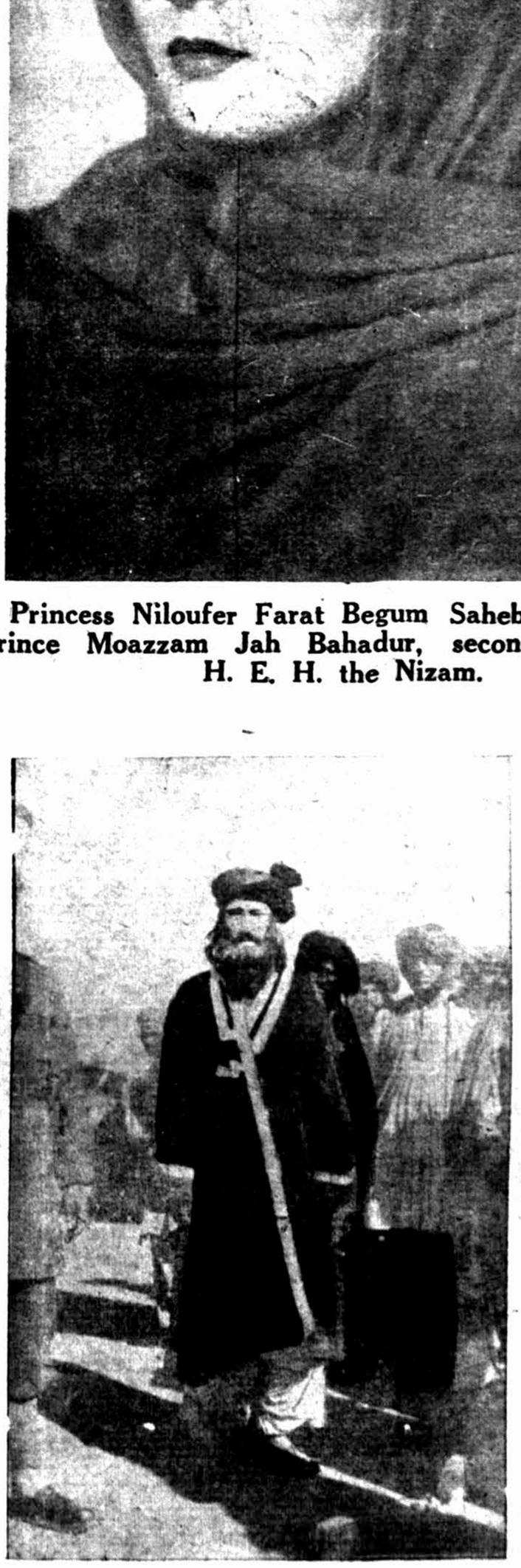
BACK TO THE LEAGUE.

"The Chinese Group to the Amsterdam conference desire to point out that in the discussion of neutrality in the conference any realistic consideration must take into account the change in the conception of neutrality as brought about by the new phenomenon of 'de facto war' which, by reason of its identification with 'de jure war' in all but name, is bound to affect most vitally the relations between the belligerents and third parties and to make the latter adopt attitudes of partiality short of cobelligerency. It is when these attitudes of partiality are implemented in the service of collective security and international order against acts of aggression that the cause of international law may be vindicated. Despite the retrogression that we cannot but observe in international organisation in recent years, the Chinese Group still cherish the hope that our painful experience will yet teach us in time to return to such instruments as the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris, within the framework of which the implications of collective security in relation to neutrality could once more be worked out in the cause of peace through a less tortuous path than the half-way house of 'de facto partiality' in a 'de facto war.' Towards such labours the International Law Association is able to contribute a valuable and generous share, as has been attested by such past achievements as the elaboration and adoption of the Budapest Articles of Interpretation of the Pact of Paris in 1934."

Mylapore Temple and Tank, Madras .
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

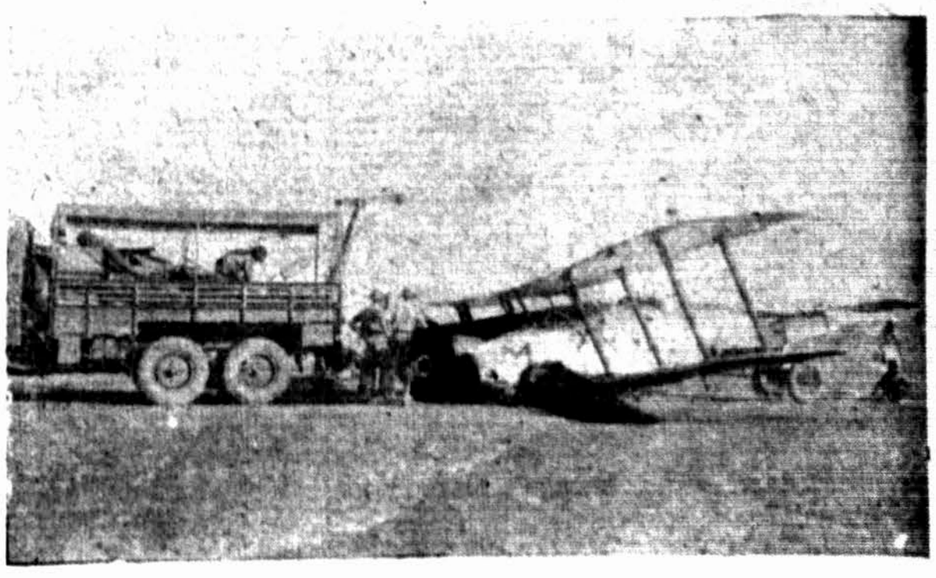
Princess Niloufer Farat Begum Saheba, wife of Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur, second son of H. E. H. the Nizam.

One of the New Tanks of the British Army on work in Waziristan.



Chief Mallik of a Suleman Khel tribe.

Razmak, the biggest military camp in Waziristan in the summer season.



An aeroplane shot down by Waziri tribes near Manzai in Waziristan being carried in a Government lorry.

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